

**A PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF POLITENESS STRATEGIES  
IN COURT REPRESENTED BY THE MAIN CHARACTER IN  
LEE'S *TO KILL A MOCKINGBIRD***

**A THESIS**

**Presented as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements to Acquire a *Sarjana*  
*Sastra* Degree in English Language and Literature**

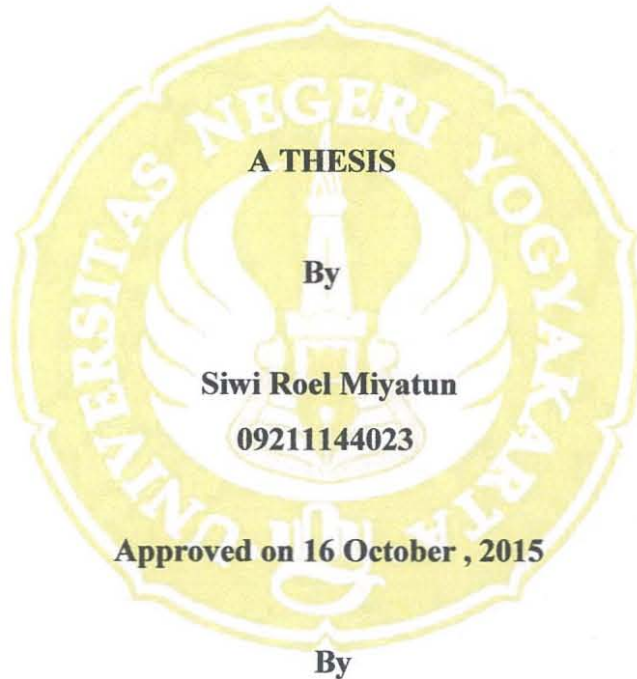


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2015**

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**A PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF POLITENESS STRATEGIES IN COURT  
REPRESENTED BY THE MAIN CHARACTER IN  
*TO KILL A MOCKINGBIRD* NOVEL**



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### A PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF POLITENESS STRATEGIES IN COURT REPRESENTED BY THE MAIN CHARACTER IN LEE'S *TO KILL A MOCKINGBIRD*

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Represented by the Main Character in Lee's *To Kill A  
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Menyatakan bahwa karya ilmiah ini adalah hasil pekerjaan saya sendiri. Sepanjang pengetahuan saya, karya ilmiah ini tidak berisi materi yang dipublikasikan atau ditulis orang lain atau telah digunakan sebagai persyaratan pada penyelesaian studi akhir di perguruan tinggi lain, kecuali pada bagian-bagian tertentu yang saya ambil sebagai acuan dengan mengikuti tata cara dan etika penulisan karya ilmiah yang lazim.

Apabila terbukti bahwa pernyataan ini tidak benar, hal ini sepenuhnya menjadi tanggung jawab saya.

Yogyakarta, 16 Oktober 2015

Peneliti



Siwi Roel Miyatun

## MOTTOS

Develop success from failures. Discouragement and failure are two of the surest stepping stones to success.

- Dale Carnegie -

It always seems impossible until it's done.

- Nelson Mandela -

Good things come to people who wait, but better things come to those who go out and get them.

- Anonymous -

I get up when I fall down.

- Anonymous-

If you are working on something exciting that you are really care about, you don't have to be pushed. The vision pulls you.

- Steve Jobs -

Allah will not change the condition of people until they change that which is in their hearts.

-Surah ar-Ra'ad ( 13: 11) -

## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this thesis to  
my family and those who love me.

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*Bismillahirrahmanirrahim*, Praise be to Allah SWT, the Merciful and the Beneficent for all the blessings without which I would never have finished the thesis entitled *A Pragmatic Analysis of Politeness Strategies in Court Represented by the Main Character in “Lee’s To Kill A Mockingbird”*.

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Finally, I realize that this thesis is far from being perfect. Therefore, constructive suggestions and comments are needed to make this thesis better. Hopefully, this thesis will give beneficial contributions to the readers.

Yogyakarta, 16 October 2015

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Siwi Roel Miyatun', with a stylized, cursive script.

Siwi Roel Miyatun



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## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

FTA : Face Threatening Act

S : Speaker

H : Hearer

# **A PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF POLITENESS STRATEGIES IN COURT REPRESENTED BY THE MAIN CHARACTER IN LEE'S *TO KILL A MOCKINGBIRD***

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## **ABSTRACT**

This research aims to find out the politeness strategies used by the main character in Lee's *To Kill A Mockingbird* and to describe how the politeness strategies are used by the main character in the court in Lee's *To Kill A Mockingbird*.

Descriptive qualitative research method was employed and the data were words, phrases and sentences taken from the novel entitled *To Kill A Mockingbird*. The form of the data was written utterances. The context of the data was the situation during the trial in the novel. The source of the data was the novel entitled *To Kill A Mockingbird*. The research instrument were the researcher herself and the data sheets. The data were by using *teknik simak* and *catat* and validated by using triangulation techniques.

The findings shows the following: First, there are four types of politeness strategies used by Atticus. They are Bald on Record Strategy, Positive Politeness Strategy, Negative Politeness Strategy and Off Record Strategy. In the application of the types of politeness strategies, Atticus mostly uses positive politeness strategy because during the trial in the courtroom he talks and has conversation with those who are not familiar and close to him, such as the victim and the victim's father who sits as a witness. Second, in the realization of the politeness strategy, the main character of the novel showing great urgency, efficiency and task orientation in Bald on record strategy because Atticus mostly talks to sheriff who is his close friend.

Keywords: pragmatics, politeness strategies, court, Lee's *To Kill A Mockingbird*



## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### **A. Background of the Research**

*To Kill A Mockingbird* is Harper Lee's realistic novel. It was published in July 11, 1960. The novel was based on Lee's researching toward family and her neighbors, with the moments happened around in 1930s when Lee was 10 years old. *To Kill A Mockingbird* was written and published in the most significant and conflict-ridden social change in the South since the Civil War and Reconstruction.

The events at the time the novel is written are reflected completely in this novel. In 1930's black people in America were rejected by white people who assumed that the black people is in lower class than them . There was a class classification between black and white people where caused negative impacts to the black people.

The novel was successful and won the Pulitzer Prize, and has become a classic of modern American literature. The primary themes of *To Kill A Mockingbird* involve racial injustice and the destruction of innocence. Scholars have noted that Lee also addresses issues of class, courage, compassion, and gender roles in the American Deep South. The book is widely taught in schools in the United States with lessons that emphasize tolerance and decry prejudice. Despite its themes, *To Kill A Mockingbird* has been subject to campaigns for removal from public classrooms, often challenged for its use of racial epithets.

However, the Pulitzer Prize and the popularity of the novel are not the main reasons to bring this novel into a study. The researcher is more interested to the novel because of the trial in the story. During the trial, the lawyer of the defendant tries to communicate the real facts and also evidence of the raping crime to the jury to prove that the defendant, a black man, is innocent.

The term communication has a close relationship to politeness. According to Holmes (1996: 4), politeness is “an expression of concern for the feelings of others”. People may express concern for others’ feeling in various ways, both linguistic and non-linguistic aspects. Apologizing, greeting, opening a door for others, and avoiding dirty words during a conversation can be considered as examples of polite behaviors. In everyday usage, the term politeness describes a behavior which is somewhat formal and distancing, where the intention is not to intrude or impose. Being polite means expressing respect towards the person we are talking to and avoiding offending them (Holmes, 1996: 4)

Politeness refers to a behavior which expresses positive concern for others. According to Holmes (1996: 5), politeness may take the form of an expression of good-will or friendship, as well as the more familiar non-intrusive behavior which is labeled ‘polite’ in everyday usage. Furthermore Holmes also defines politeness as showing concern for people’s ‘face’. Face is a person’s public self-image (Yule, 1996: 61-62). It is based on the everyday usage of ‘losing face’ and ‘saving face’. Everybody has face needs or basic wants, and people generally cooperate in maintaining each others’ face, and partially satisfying each others’ face. Politeness

involves showing concern for two different kinds of face needs; the first is negative face needs and the second is positive face needs.

This study chooses politeness as a topic because some languages, including English, built into very complex systems of politeness. In its simplest terms, politeness consists of this recognition of the listener and his or her rights in the situation.

Being polite is a complicated business in any language. It means expressing respect towards the person whom speaker is talking to and avoiding offending him/her. It is a difficult thing because politeness involves understanding not only the language, but also the social and the cultural values of the community.

This study is interested to observe politeness in a novel entitled *To Kill A Mockingbird* written by Harper Lee. This novel is a story of a father who is forced to raise his children alone, after losing his wife. Through many hardships, this family learn about respect, love, and personal growth.

Atticus is a lawyer and he is defending an innocent black man, who is being charged for the rape of a white girl. Being a lawyer, he should have a good manner in his utterances. It assumes that Atticus often expresses politeness in his daily conversations with others and especially during a trial. In fact, during a trial, everybody should speak politely in front of the judge or they will be kicked out of the courtroom or worse, jailed for an inappropriate conduct. Based on the explanation above, the researcher conducts a research entitled “A Pragmatic

Analysis of Politeness Strategies in Court Represented by the Main Character in Lee's *To Kill A Mockingbird*".

## **B. Research Focus**

The way language is used in one occasion will be different from how it is used in an other occasion. In this sense, the language used by the characters in a courtroom in *To Kill A Mockingbird* novel becomes interesting to study because people attending a trial come from different social backgrounds and education levels. Therefore, there are many things that can be brought into a study related to a trial situation and the language used by people attending the courtroom. When a person is attending a trial and he has to speak before the juries and the judge, his language will be different from his daily-used language. The way he chooses the word, the tone, the diction, and the way he speaks are different from what he usually does outside the courtroom. This topic can be an interesting thing to study from the novel.

Another problem that can be taken into a study is the social condition in the novel. The novel tells a story when racial discrimination was overwhelmingly occupied American land. Black people were only worth for slaves and they were not allowed to have their own land. It was when America was divided into two regions, the south and the north.

Although the novel is rich of potential topics for broader study, such as the character and characterization, the motivation of Atticus to defend the defendant, the poverty, and many more, the writer chooses to study about the politeness

strategies in the novel. However, since this research is limited by time and resources and the researcher is only interested in the politeness strategy used by the main character in the court in *To Kill A Mockingbird* novel with focus on the types of the politeness strategies and how they are used.

### **C. Formulation of the Problem**

Based on the background of the research and research focus, the writer formulates the problems as follows:

1. What politeness strategies are used by the main character in Lee's *To Kill A Mockingbird* ?
2. How are the politeness strategies realized in the utterances that used by the main character in court in Lee's *To Kill A Mockingbird* ?

### **D. Objectives of the Research**

In relation to the research problems, the objectives of the research are:

1. to find out the politeness strategies used by the main character in Lee's *To Kill A Mockingbird* , and
2. to describe how the politeness strategies are used by the main character in the court in Lee's *To Kill A Mockingbird* .

### **E. Significance of the Research**

The writer expects that this research gives some advantages both theoretically and practically.

1. Theoretically, the study enriches the research in a pragmatic study, especially politeness strategies.

2. Practically, the research findings are useful for :

a. The readers of this research

It is expected that this research can be used as a reference in linguistics studies, particularly in politeness strategies and how politeness strategies are used by the main character in Lee's *To Kill A Mockingbird*.

b. The students of English Department

It is hoped that this research is expected to give some contributions to the field of pragmatic study.

c. Other Researchers

It is expected that this research can be a valuable starting point for other researchers to conduct further study on similar topic with other subjects or as a preliminary idea to spark other research topics.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK**

#### **A. Literature Review**

This part contains several theories needed in the analysis. Those theories are about pragmatics, politeness strategies, politeness in court, the novel *To Kill A Mockingbird*, and previous study.

##### **1. Pragmatics**

Leech (1983: 6) states that pragmatics is the study of meanings in relation to speech situation. Leech (1983:36) also states that pragmatics involves problem solving both from the speaker's point of view and from the hearer's point of view. The problem of speaker's point of view is how to produce an utterance that delivers message to the hearer and perfectly understood. Levinson (1983: 5) defines that pragmatics is the study of language use, that is, the study of relation between language and context. The relation is basic to an account of language understanding which involves the making of inferences which will connect what is said to what is mutually assumed or what has been said before. Pragmatics can also solve the problem between the speaker and the hearer, especially the problem about point of view.

Context is one of the factors that give an effect to people how they use the language. According to Asher (1994: 731) context is one of those linguistic terms which are constantly used in all kinds of discourses but never explained because context is only relevant in the social situation by the participants themselves. It

has the relationship with meaning and therefore, context is important in pragmatics. Finnegan et al. (1997: 345) state that the essential element in the interpretation of an utterance is the context in which it is uttered. The context can influence the speaker on how to use the language. Yule (1996: 21) states that context simply means the physical environment in which a word is used. The importance of taking of context into account is also well expressed by Hymes (in Brown and Yule, 1983: 37) who views the role of the context in interpretation as, on the one hand, limiting the range of possible interpretation and, on the other hand, as supporting the intended interpretation. Therefore, by paying attention carefully to the meaning in context or the context of speaking in conversation, someone will be able to express meaningful utterances and interpret utterances correctly. It is one of the ways to being polite in order to make someone else more comfortable and respected (Politeness)

In this part, the writer discusses four things concerning with politeness. They are definition of politeness, positive and negative face, face threatening acts, and politeness strategies. Politeness refers to behavior which actively expresses positive concern for others, as well as non-imposing distancing behavior. In other words, politeness may take the form of an expression of good-will or ‘camaraderie’ (Holmes, 1996: 5). Meanwhile, Brown and Levinson (1987: 60) states that politeness is related to the psychological state, something that is emotionally invested and that can be lost, maintained, or enhanced, and must be constantly attended to in interaction. In addition, Leech’s view of politeness involves a set of politeness maxims analogous



to Grice's maxims. Among these are (Leech, 1983:132) tact, generosity, approbation, modesty, agreement, and sympathy. These maxims vary from culture to culture. What may be considered polite in one culture may be strange or downright rude in another.

From the explanations above, it can be said that being polite means paying attention to others' feeling. This could be gained by being friendly or respecting them. This will avoid us insulting or threatening someone's feeling. Hence, it is indeed expected that when we engage in a conversation, we should present more positive concern toward people we are talking to rather than the negative one in order to maintain successful and meaningful interaction.

Face is the "public self-image that a person wants for himself (Brown and Levinson, 1987: 61-62). They define positive face two ways: as "the want of every member that his wants be desirable to at least some others", or alternately, "the positive consistent self-image or 'personality'" (crucially including the desire that this self-image be appreciated and approved of) claimed by participants. Negative face is defined as "the want of every 'competent adult member'" that his actions be unimpeded by others", or "the basic claim to territories, personal preserves, rights to non-distraction--i.e. the freedom of action and freedom from imposition".

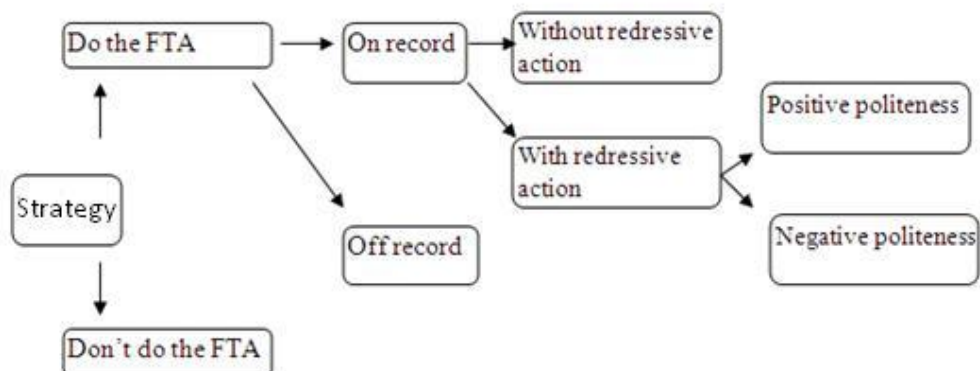
Further, Brown characterizes positive face by desires to be liked, admired, ratified, and related to positively, nothing that one would threaten positive face by ignoring someone. At the same time, he characterizes negative face by the desire not to be imposed upon, noting that negative face can be impinged upon

by imposing on someone. Positive Face refers to one's self-esteem, while negative face refers to one's freedom to act. The two aspects of face are the basic wants in any social interaction, and so during any social interaction.

Brown and Levinson (1987:61) state that positive and negative faces exist universally in human culture. In social interactions, face-threatening acts are at times inevitable based on the terms of the conversation. A face threatening act is an act that inherently damages the face of the addressee or the speaker by acting in opposition to the wants and desires of the other. Most of these acts are verbal, however, they can also be conveyed in the characteristics of speech (such as tone, inflection, etc) or in non-verbal forms of communication. The threats to negative face might take the forms of orders, requests, suggestions, and advice. They potentially damage an individual's autonomy. In contrast, disapproval, disagreement, accusation, and interruptions are threats to positive face, which potentially lower an individual's self and social esteem. To lessen the threats and save face, people need politeness. It arises as a strategy speakers need to know in order to fight against face threatening acts and guarantee safety in conversation.

## **2. Politeness Strategies**

Brown and Levinson (1987: 60) state that there are four main types of politeness strategies: bald on-record, negative politeness, positive politeness, and off-record (indirect). The more an act threatens the speaker or hearer's face, the more the speaker wants to choose a different strategy. The choice may be schematized follow.



**Figure 1: Super-strategies of politeness (Brown and Levinson, 1987: 60)**

When the speakers want to do politeness strategies, there is only one choice that is to do the Face Threatening Act. It can be done in four ways: the bald on record strategies, positive politeness, negative politeness, and off record politeness. Those options are elaborated in the following section.

#### **a. Bald on Record**

Bald on-record strategies usually do not attempt to minimize the threat to the hearer's face, although there are ways that bald on-record politeness can be used in trying to minimize FTAs implicitly. If the strategy is often used it will shock or embarrass the addressee, and so this strategy is most often utilized in situations where the speaker has a close relationship with the audience, such as family or close friends. Brown and Levinson (1987: 94-98) outline various cases, in which one might use the bald on-record strategy, including:

- 1) Show great urgency or desperation

Urgency is something that needs immediate responds while desperation is an extreme anxiety about something and usually used when one wants to warns about

something dangerous. In case of giving an urgent warning to someone about a dangerous thing or other things that need spontaneous response, bald on-record strategy is needed. An example of utterance showing great urgency is in the utterance **Watch out!**

In this type of bald on-record strategy, the maximum efficiency is very important and this is mutually known to both S and H, so hearer's face saving is necessary. In cases of great urgency or desperation, face saving would actually decrease the communicated urgency (Brown and Levinson, 1987: 94). The example above shows urgency about a dangerous thing so that by saying "watch out!" H will respond spontaneously.

## 2) Speak as if great efficiency is necessary

Efficiency is the state or quality being efficient. It means what one wants to convey. It should be conveyed in an efficient manner, just in one time and no repetition. When people speak, they demand efficiency and the example of utterance that showing great efficiency is the utterance **Hear me out...**

S is going to say something important and S may needs to attract attention in order to get the maximum utterance efficiency. It makes S does not try to minimize the threat to the hearer because the speaker demands efficiency in his utterance. He does not want to repeat his utterance, so he asks for the attention of the hearer. The example above infers that S is attracting attention from H about something that he is going to say. The attention is needed so that S does not need to repeat what he is going to say because the efficiency is obtained.

### 3) Show task-orientation

Task orientation means that S only wants H to do what S says. S does not pay attention to anything else. It usually happens in a very busy or critical condition. An example of utterance that shows task orientation is in the sentence **Pass me the hammer.**

In a case when the speaker only put importance on the task, there is no need to save the hearer's face. This type of bald-on record face saving is not necessary. It is because the focus is the task not the threat reduction. In the example above, in case of asking someone to do something, to pass S a hammer, it is seen that there is no urgency to minimize threat to the hearer. S focuses his utterance on the task that he wants H to do, that is, to pass the hammer and not the other things. The utterance above has no intension to save H face because probably both of them are friend.

### 4) Show little or no desire to maintain someone's face

Sometimes S does not want nor has no desire to maintain someone's face. In a case when S does not care to the H's face, no threat minimizing is necessary. This type of bald-on record strategy is used when someone is in a higher status. The same strategy is also used when S is a little bit angry in giving a command. The example of utterance showing little or no desire to maintain someone's face is in the sentence **Don't forget to clean the blinds!.**

The above utterance is usually used by Bosses. It can be seen in the example where S tends to embarrass the hearer because there is no intention of the speaker to safe the hearer's face. S is probably a manager and H is probably a

cleaning staff. Such utterance is also usually said with loud and harsh tone. The utterance above is an order and not a polite request because there is no need to save H's face since S is in higher rank.

5) Do the FTA which is in the interest of the hearer

Sometimes people utter something for the sake of the hearer him/herself. It means what the speaker says is in the interest of the hearer and an example of such utterance can be seen in the following sentence **Your headlights are on!.**

Example above shows that the speaker does not minimize the threat to the hearer's face and showing that the hearer's headlights are on is an interest to the hearer. In a case of utterance that put more weight on the H's interest, no threat minimizing is needed. This strategy is often used in giving warning. S directly says what he wants to say. There are no additional words on his utterances, except the warning. The similar strategy is usually used by police, bosses, or other people in higher rank with a purpose to remind and warn someone and to add the interest of H. In such strategy, threat minimizing is not necessary because it is for the sake of H's interest.

6) Welcome the hearers

Welcoming someone is a kind of politeness. It can be used to reduce the H embarrassments or fear when doing something. The example of threat minimizing in welcoming H is the following sentence **Come in.**

When S sees that there is someone in front of his door but reluctant to come in, S welcomes him. S' command to H to come in is a polite strategy. It is to minimize the threat. The hearer is probably afraid to come in because he sees that

the door is not opened widely. He only peeks in and when he does it, S sees and welcomes him. When the speaker welcomes the hearer by saying “come in” it eases the hearer and reduces the threat to him. It minimizes his guilty for peeping in the house. He will enter the house free of worries and fear because S or the host has let him in.

#### 7) Offer something

In offering something to someone that S knows well, there is no need to minimize a threat. The example of offering something with no minimized a threat is in the sentence **Leave it, I'll clean up later, Eat!.**

The example above contains offering something. Offering something is a kind of bald on-strategy. In offering something to the person one knows well, there is no need to minimize the threat to H's face. This type of politeness strategy is usually used by parents to their children, friends, or other people that know each other well.

In the example above, the speaker offers the hearer two things. The first thing S offers is “help”. S is offering his help to clean something. The second thing he offers is the chance to eat. S is offering H a chance to eat in the middle of his work cleaning something. It is probably the job of H to clean up and S uses bald strategy because he is in higher position. S offers something to H without performing action to minimize the threat and it makes the utterance sounds like an order.

## b. Positive Politeness

Positive politeness strategies seek to minimize the threat to the hearer's positive face. The strategies are used to make the hearers feel good about himself, his interests or possessions, and they are most usually used in situations where the audience knows each other fairly well. In addition to hedging and attempts to avoid conflict, some strategies of positive politeness include statements of friendship, solidarity, compliments, etc.

According to Watts (2003: 89-90), there are fifteen strategies of positive politeness. Those strategies are as follows:

a) Notice, attend to H (her/his interests, wants, needs, goods, etc.)

Notice and attend to H is one of positive politeness strategy to minimize the threat to H positive face. The example of this kind of positive politeness strategy is the following sentence between S and someone named Jim:

**S: Jim, you're really good at solving computer problems,** *I wonder if you could just help me with a little formatting problem I've got.*

The example above contains compliment from S to H. it is purposively uttered to make H feels good and flattered before S utter his purposes. It is a strategy of attending H. Attending to H's ability and quality is one of positive politeness strategies. It is the best way to minimize threat to H. In the example, S tries to flatter H (Jim) and makes him feels good about himself (the bolded sentence) in order to get a help with the computer problem he has (the italicized sentence), probably Jim is an expert in computer. From the conversation in the example, it can be inferred that S and H are good friends. The positive politeness



by attending H's skills is to minimize the threat to H's positive face and it can increase the chance for H to approve the request from S.

b) Exaggerate (interest, approval, sympathy with H)

Exaggerating interest and sympathy to H is one of positive politeness strategy. It used to minimize the threat toward H's positive face. The example of exaggerating as the politeness strategy is in the utterance:

**S: Good old Jim. Just the man I wanted to see. I knew I'd find you here. *Could you spare me a couple of minutes?***

The example above contains exaggeration of sympathy. S is exaggerating his sympathy to see H (Jim), whoever, there is a certain purpose behind the exaggeration of the sympathy. According to the theory proposed by Watt (2003: 89), exaggerating the purpose and attention of S is one of positive politeness strategies. It could save the H's positive face. Expressing sympathy is one example of it. This positive politeness strategy is mostly used if S and H are old friends.

In the example written above, S is exaggerating as if Jim is the only one he wants to meet. The purpose is to get H (Jim's) approval or sympathy toward S' problems. By using exaggerating strategy, the chance that H spares his attention and help will be bigger.

c) Intensify interest to the hearer in the speaker's contribution

Intensifying interest to H in the S' contribution is also one kind of positive politeness strategy used to minimize threat to H's positive face. The example of utterance that showing intensified interest to H in the S' contribution is in the sentence:

**S: You'll never guess what Fred told me last night. This is right up your street.** (*then S starts telling story that Fred has told to S last night*)

The sentence above contains strategy to intensify H's interest toward S'. In the example, S is saying something that attracting H's attention and curiosity. The bold phrase is used to intensify the interest of H to S. S says that there is something H never thinks about what Fred (third party) says to S. Normally H's curiosity and attention will be evoked and as the result H will pay more attention to what S is going to say. From the utterances, it can be seen that S and H are close friends and Fred is also a friend to for S and H. By doing the strategy to intensify the interest, the threat to H' positive face is minimized.

d) Use in-group identity markers in speech

Another positive politeness strategy used to minimize threat to H's positive face is using in-group identity markers in speech. The example of this kind of politeness strategy is in the following sentence:

**S: Here's my old mate Fred. How are you doing today, mate?** *Could you give us a hand to get this car to start?*

The example contains in-group identity markers, that is "old mate". It is an address from to convey in-group membership. "old mate" means S' friend when S and H were in the high school or college. "Old mate" can be considered identity marker because it groups H into the school/college friends. By using the in-group identity marker as one of positive politeness strategies, S is minimizing the threat to H. They are close friends and by using in-group identity marker, S' chance to get H's help to fix his car is bigger because H will gladly to help S.

e) Seek agreement in safe topics

Seeking an agreement in safe topic is another way of doing positive politeness. Such strategy is useful to minimize the threat to H's positive face. The example of seek agreement in safe topic strategy is in the following sentence.

**S: I agree. Right. Manchester United played really badly last night, didn't they? D'you reckon you could give me a cigarette?**

The example contains a safe topic as a positive politeness strategy. It can be done just by being in the same side as the H's. In the example above, S tries to open a conversation in a topic that most people agree with, it leads the conversation toward a request of a cigarette. S is raising a safe topic, that is a news about football where Manchester United was playing bad at last night match. S is stressing his agreement by saying "I Agree" and also "right" to satisfy H's desire "to be right". It uses to save the positive face with a purpose that H will grant S' request for a cigarette.

f) Avoid disagreement

Avoiding disagreement is another way to minimize the threat to H's positive face. It is mostly used in showing contradictory fact. By avoiding something that can cause dispute or argument is a way to minimize the threat to H. the example of utterance to avoid disagreement as a way to minimize the threat is in the sentence:

**S: Well, in a way, I suppose you're sort of right. But look at it like this. Why don't you . . .?**

The example above contains avoidance of disagreement. In the example, S is trying to minimize the H's positive face by saying that H is correct about

something S and H know, but then S is showing another way to view the things without evoking disagreement. In the example above, S is using hedging opinion to avoid disagreement. It is used to soften criticism or complaints toward H. using the hedging opinion, S does not frontally say that H is wrong. Avoid disagreement as a positive politeness strategy safe the positive face of H before S presents or shows another fact that is contradictory.

g) Presuppose, raise, and assert common ground

Presuppose, raise and assert common ground is another way to do positive politeness strategy. Raising the common ground can minimize the threat to H's positive face. The example of this strategy is in the sentence:

**S: People like me and you, Bill, don't like being pushed around like that, do we?** *Why don't you go and complain?*

The example above contains declaration of common ground that H will surely agree. It results in minimizing the threat to the H's positive face. In the example above, S is giving a common ground that both of S and H (Bill) do not like being pushed around (bolded sentence) , and S pushes Bill to complain (italicized sentence). No one likes to be pushed around. It is the common ground or the same opinion that shared by each S and H. by saying the same thing shared by S and H, S is minimizing the threat to H's positive face. By saying the same common ground S has a bigger chance to impose his thought to H (S wants H to go complaining about something).

h) A joke to put the hearer at ease

A joke is always the best way to minimize threat to H's positive face. It is one strategy of positive politeness. The example of using a joke as a positive politeness strategy is in the sentence:

**S: Great summer we're having. It's only rained five times a week on average.**

H: Yeah, terrible, isn't it?

S: *Could I ask you for a favor?*

The example above contains a joke as a positive politeness strategy. By imposing a joke on conversation, S creates easiness toward H. It creates intimacy between them and reduce the distance. Therefore, joke is always the best way to minimize the threat to the H's positive face. In the conversation, the joke used to diminish the social distance between S and H is the bolded sentence. Raining five times a week during summer is considered a joke. It can be a joke because S and H shared the same background knowledge that in summer rain rarely happens, so it is a joke when S says that in summer the rain falls five times a week. A joke is minimizing H's positive face and it is the time for S to say his real purposes toward H.

i) Assert or presuppose knowledge of and concern for hearer's wants

Another way of doing positive politeness in by asserting or presupposing knowledge of and concerns for hearer's wants. It is effective to minimize the threat to H. the example of this kind of politeness strategy is in the sentence:

**S: I know you like marshmallows, so I've brought you home a whole box of them.** *I wonder if I could ask you for a favor . . .*

The example above contains presupposed knowledge of and concern for H's wants. By acknowledging what H wants, S is minimizing threat to H's positive face. The example above indicates that S and H are friends and S knows exactly what H wants. The conversation shows that H likes marshmallows and as S' concern, S brings a whole box of marshmallows for H. It is a positive politeness before S is actually says his purposes of meeting H. By doing so, the chance that H will help S will be bigger.

j) Offer and promise something

Offer and promise something is a politeness strategy to minimize the threat to H's positive face. The example of this politeness strategy is in the sentence:

**S: I'll take you out to dinner on Saturday.** *If you'll cook the dinner this evening.*

The example above contains an offer and promise from S to H. According to Watt (2003, 89) offering or promising something is a strategy to get H's attention. By offering or promising something that H really wants to have is also one way to minimize the threat to H's positive face. Promising something creates easiness between S and the H. The example above shows that S is offering a dinner and S promises that the dinner will be on Saturday. But by doing the offer and the promise, S hopes that H will be agree to do something, that is to cook meals in the evening. The use of offer and promise is minimizing the threat toward H's positive face so that H is willingly to do what S wants.

- k) Be optimistic that the hearer wants what the speaker wants, i.e. that the FTA is slight

Be optimistic that H wants the same thing as S is another way of doing positive politeness. The example of this politeness strategy is in the sentence:

**S: I know you're always glad to get a tip or two on gardening. So, if I were you, I wouldn't cut your lawn back so short.**

The example above contains optimism. Having the same perception toward something can help to minimize a threat to H's positive face. In the example above, S is really optimistic about what H's wants. S is really sure that H wants to get a tip or two on the gardening work he does. S knows that H is not really good in gardening. However, to directly showing what H to do is impolite because it will like giving orders. To minimize the threat to H's face and to soften the tips given, S is employing the same perception they head before S is imposing an idea that it is not necessary to cut the lawn so short.

- l) Include both S and H in the activity

Including H in the S' activity is also a good strategy to minimize threat to H's positive face. The example of this positive politeness strategy is in the sentence: **S: I'm feeling really hungry. Let's stop for a bite.**

The example above contains an activity that is done together by S and H. Including H in S' activity is a great way to do positive politeness. It minimizes the threat toward the H's positive face. In the example above, S manipulated the subject of an activity which is done together. S uses an inclusive 'we' (from let's) means "you" and 'me', by including H in the activity; S minimizes the threat to H's positive face and makes bigger the chance that H will agree to what S is going

to do. Furthermore, in the example above, the persons who will stop for eating are S and H.

m) Give or ask for reasons

Giving or asking reason in utterance can also be used to minimize the threat to H' positive face. The example of this positive politeness strategy is in the sentence.

**S: I think you've had a bit too much to drink, Jim.** *Why not stay at our place this evening?*

The example above contains giving and asking reasons activity. The use of reasoning can minimize the threat to H's positive face. In real world, reason can be an important thing in doing positive politeness. In the conversation above, S gives reason that H (Jim) drinks too much on a bar and gets drunks. S uses H's condition as the reason so that H is willing to stay at S' house. S knows that H will not be able to walk home because he is too drunk. By using the reasons, S does not feel forcing H to stay in the place.

n) Assert reciprocal exchange or tit for tat

Declaring that S will do something in exchange of something S really wants is a good way to do positive politeness. The example of asserting reciprocal exchange is in the sentence:

*S: Dad, if you help me with my math homework, I'll mow the lawn after school tomorrow.*

The example above contains reciprocal obligations. It saves the H's positive face. S does something for a reciprocal exchange that H does for S. It softens the FTA by negating the debt aspect and the face-threatening aspect of



speech acts such as criticism and complains. The reciprocal obligation in the example above is that S will mow the lawn after school the next day only if H (his dad) is helping S with the homework.

o) Give gifts to H (goods, sympathy, understanding, cooperation)

Giving gift, goods, sympathy and etc is always a good way to minimize threat to H's positive face. The example of giving gift and sympathy can be seen in the sentence:

**S: Have a glass of malt whisky, Dick.**

H: Terrific! Thanks.

S: Not at all. *I wonder if I could confide in you for a minute or two.*

The example above contains expression of sympathy. S is giving his sympathy by treating or giving H a glass of malt whisky. The gift to H is one of politeness strategy. It helps S to save the H's positive face. The gift here is not always things because gift can also be in the form of sympathy, understanding and cooperation. In social situation, gift can be represented with cigarette, whisky, or other alcoholic drinks. S satisfies H's positive face by giving gift that H likes before S then telling H what S really wants.

### **c. Negative Politeness**

Negative politeness strategies are oriented towards the hearer's negative face and they emphasize avoidance of imposition/burden on the hearer. These strategies presume that the speaker will be imposing on the listener and there is a higher potential for awkwardness or embarrassment than in bald on record strategies and positive politeness strategies. There are ten sub strategies addressed to the hearer's negative face (Watts, 2003: 90-91):

### 1) Be conventionally indirect

Be conventionally indirect is a negative politeness strategy intended to avoid burden to H. The example of this negative politeness strategy is in the sentence **Could you tell me the time**, please?.

The example above contains indirectness. Indirectness in the utterance is usually used to avoid burden to the H. It is a form of negative politeness. It concerns to the H's negative face. Asking somebody for the correct time might constitute an imposition for that person.

The above example of indirect expression **Could you tell me the time?** is one of the conventionally normal ways to make the request. The linguistic expression that might be assessed as contributing towards the polite nature of the utterance is more likely to be *please* than the indirect form of the question. The example above is the indirect expression of a question "What time is it?"

### 2) Do not assume willingness to comply, use question and hedge

The use of question and hedge is a perfect way to emphasize avoidance of burden to H. The example of this negative politeness strategy can be seen in the sentence I wonder whether I could **just sort of** ask you a **little** question.

The example above contains assumption that H does not have willingness to comply S' request. So, the use of additional phrases in a question will avoid burden to H face. Asking a questions in sudden manner to someone probably imposes the person, but when S uses the hedging phrases "just sort of" and "little" it is reducing the imposition toward the H. therefore, hedging is the best way to minimize the threat toward the H's utterance. By using the hedging phrases " just

sort of’ and ‘little’ H will not have too much burden when choosing to answer or not answer the request or questions from the S. H has a little freedom to answer or not to answer.

### 3) Be pessimistic about ability or willingness to comply. Use the subjunctive

Using the subjunctive is a good way to do negative politeness strategy. This type of negative politeness is usually used in addressing someone higher in status. The example of this negative politeness strategy can be seen in the sentence.

**S: If you had a little time to spare for me this afternoon,** I’d like to talk about my paper.

The example above contains subjunctive “if you had a little time to spare for me this afternoon”. The subjunctive presents because S is pessimistic that H will comply S request. This type of negative politeness is usually used in addressing someone higher in status. The example above is the utterance of a student to his academic advisor or a teacher. S uses the subjunctive wishing that H will comply the request. S is fully understand that H is a busy person and probably has no time for S today. The use of subjunctive is to reduce the burden for H and to avoid embarrassment with hope that H has a little time for S.

### 4) Minimize the imposition

Minimizing the imposition is another way to reduce the burden toward H’s face. It is one of negative politeness strategy and the example can be seen in the sentence Could I talk to you **for just a minute?**.

The example above contains negative politeness to minimize the imposition. By doing negative politeness, H’s face is saved. This negative

politeness strategy is often used when S want to spend H's time. It can be also used to borrow something from H. In the example above, S is using an additional phrase "for just a minute". It is not possible to talk something in just a minute. However, this strategy is used in order to reduce the burden of H to freely comply or not comply S. By minimizing the imposition, S hopes that H will spare his time for S.

#### 5) Give deference

Deference is a humble submission and respect and it is often used to avoid burden to H's. This type of negative politeness can be found in the sentence:

**S:** (to a police constable) **Excuse me, officer.** I think I might have parked in the wrong place.

The example above contains deference. Give respect from S to H can help to avoid burden on H. Respect or regard can make someone feels bold and therefore they will be softer in whatever they do. In fact, when one pays respect to others, he will also be honored by other people. In the example above, a driver (S) admits in a humble manner that he has parked in the wrong place. Giving deference to the police, may cause S to free from the ticket and the police (H) only gives S a warning.

#### 6) Apologies

Apologizing is always the best way to avoid or to minimize the burden to H's face. therefore, it is included into negative politeness strategy. The example of this type of politeness strategy is in the sentence **Sorry to bother you,**

The above example contains apology. Apologizing is another way to reduce the burden on the H. Generally apologizing has been used for centuries. It

is used to minimize the burden when S says something that can make H unhappy. Apology is used to fix something wrong in the past. It can also be used in negative politeness. In the example above, S apologizes H for disturbing H's activity or time because S want to do something that might make H unhappy or S want to tell something urgent and important but H is still busy with the work.

#### 7) Impersonalize the speaker and the hearer and avoid the pronouns I and you

Impersonalizing S and H is also one of many ways to avoid burden to H's face. the example of this negative politeness strategy is in the following conversation between a car driver and an officer.

**S: That car's parked in a no-parking area.**

H: It's mine, officer.

**S: Well, it'll have to have a parking ticket.**

There is the elimination of 'I' and 'You' in the example above. It is a kind of negative politeness. By impersonalized S and H means that S is creating situation in which resembles the condition of S and H now. The easiest way to impersonalize S and H is by eliminating pronouns I and You. Avoiding using pronoun could help emphasize avoidance of burden on the H. In the example, S (the police) does not want to impersonalize himself and the car owner, so he uses 'car' and "it" as the substitution. The police did it because he wants to avoid burden toward the H.

#### 8) State the FTA as an instance of a general rule:

Stating the general rule is one way to do negative politeness and to avoid burden to the H's face. The example of this politeness strategy is in the sentence:

**S: Parking on the double yellow lines is illegal,** *so I'm going to have to give you a fine.*

The example above contains an instance of general rule as the negative politeness strategy. In order to reduce the burden on H, an instance of a general rule is sometimes needed. So that there will be no burden imposed to H. In the example above, the police (S) is giving an instance that “parking on the double yellow lines is illegal”. This general rule is applicable to all cars and since H’s car parks on the double yellow line, S gives H (driver) a ticket.

#### 9) Nominalize to distance the actor and add formality

Nominalize to distance and add formality is another way to emphasize avoidance of burden to H’s face. It is one of negative politeness strategy and one example of it is in the sentence:

**S: Participation** in an illegal demonstration is punishable by law. *Could I have your name and address, madam?*

The above example contains nominalization to distance the actor. Other type of negative politeness is done by nominalizing to distance the actor and to add formality. This politeness strategy can be done by elaborating the ongoing situation. The same strategy can also be done by putting the matter based on a fixed rules or law. In the example above, S (probably a police) shows to a woman who joins an illegal demonstration. She is threatened by the law. Then, the police does the FTA by asking for identity.

#### 10) Go on record as incurring a debt, or as not indebting H:

Another way to emphasize avoidance of burden to H is by going on record as incurring a debt. This type of politeness strategy is done by promising a present

or a gift is H could do something to the S' advantages. The example of this politeness strategy is in the sentence:

**S: *If you could just sort out a problem I've got with my formatting, I'll buy you a beer at lunchtime.***

The example above contains go on record strategy to reduce the burden of H. This strategy is a great way to avoid burden on H because H will happily follow what S wants. In this type of politeness strategy, S has a strategy to make H do things for him, which is promising him presents or gift. People usually will buy someone a free "gift", drink, or lunch, after H did something for S. In the example above, S is asking for help from H because H has problem with formatting in his computer, as the return, S promises a beer at the lunch time. The phrase "I'll buy you a beer at lunchtime" is the debt if H helps S with the troubled computer.

#### **d. Off-Record (indirect)**

The final politeness strategy outlined by Brown and Levinson is the indirect strategy. This strategy uses indirect language and removes the speaker from the potential to being imposing. For example, a speaker using the indirect strategy might merely say, "Wow, it's getting cold in here" insinuating that it would be nice if the listener would get up and turn up the thermostat without directly asking the listener to do so. In other words, Off Record is an indirect politeness strategy in which the speaker says something that can be interpreted in more than one way. It depends on the hearer's ability to decide the real meaning. There are fifteen strategies of Off Record (Brown and Levinson, 1987: 211-227):

### 1) Give hints

Giving is always a great way to avoid total burden to H. Giving hint is one way of doing Off-record politeness. The example of this type of politeness strategy is in the sentence “*This soup’s a bit bland*”.

There is hint in the example above. It is an indirect way to avoid burden to H. S says something that is not explicitly relevant, he/ she invites H to search for an interpretation of the possible relevance. The example above shows a lunch or a dinner situation, S tastes that the food is not delicious and less salty, then says that it is bland. The speaker indirectly wants H to pass the salt. H should interpret S’ hint that he wants salt for his soup. By doing the strategy, S avoids imposing H to pass the salt to him.

### 2) Give association clues

Giving H clues is one of off-record strategies. By giving clues, S is indirectly conveys what he wants to say. The example of this type of politeness strategy is in the sentence “*My house isn’t very far away*” (Please come visit me).

The above example contains association clues. Giving association clues is an indirect politeness. S gives clues. S gives a related kind of implicature triggered by relevance violations that are provided by mentioning something associated with the act required of H, either by precedent in S-H’s experience or by mutual knowledge irrespective of their interactional experience. In the example above, S gives clues that his house is not too far ( *My house isn’t very far away*) and by doing so he has an indirect intention to invite H to come to his house.



### 3) Presuppose

*Presuppose* is another way to do indirect politeness strategy. The example of this type of politeness strategy is in the sentence “*It was not me that did it*”.

The example above contains presupposition as one way to do off-record politeness. Presupposition means assuming or taking as fact of something. By implicating something, S forces H to search for the relevance of the presupposed prior event. It avoids S from the burden. The example above implies that there was something happened the day before and it happened again today. S wants H to assume that it was somebody else did the thing again, not the S. The example above is probably a criminal case or when S is accused of doing something.

### 4) Understate

*Understate* is an indirect politeness. It is used to avoid S from being imposed. The example of this type of indirect politeness strategy is in the sentence: S: “*How do you like Josephine’s new haircut?*”

H: “*It’s OK.*”

S. “*It’s not half bad.*”

The example above contains understate strategy. S understates what he/she actually wants to say. In the case of a criticism, S avoids the lower points of the scale, and in the case of compliment, or admission, S avoids the upper points. The speaker requests comment from H about Josephine’s new haircut. H says “It’s OK” which implies that H does not like Josephine’s haircut. However, S thinks that it is surprisingly good. From the conversation in the example, S actually wants to say that Josephine hair is very good but since S hears that H only gives

standard point for Josephine new haircut, he is lower the compliment by saying that Josephine is not half bad.

#### 5) Overstate

*Overstate* is the opposite of *understate* but it has the same function as indirect politeness strategy. The example of this type of indirect politeness strategy is in the sentence “*I tried to call a hundred times, but there was never any answer.*”

The example above contains Overstate strategy. *Overstate* is also one of indirect politeness strategies. It is the opposite of understate. S exaggerates or chooses a point on a scale which is higher than the actual state of affairs. It is used to help S from the burden. In the example above, the use of hundred and never in those examples above exaggerates a point of scale which is higher than the actual state of affairs. Actually S calls only few times and not hundred times. The strategy is used to avoid imposing burden to S.

#### 6) Use tautologies

*Tautologies* is also one way to do off-record politeness strategy. The example of this type of indirect politeness strategy is in the sentence “*War is war*”.

The example above contains tautologies. Using tautology is one of indirect politeness. It is saying the same thing twice. It is a statement that is true by necessity or by virtue of its logical form. It helps S to avoid being imposed. By uttering a tautology, S encourages H to look for an informative interpretation of the non-informative utterance. S makes H to predict the information that S wants

to deliver. Everybody knows that a war is a war but the meaning will be different if S is a veteran or an active soldier.

#### 7) Use contradiction

The *contradiction* is another good way to do off-record politeness. by saying contradiction, H is expected to catch the meaning autonomously. The example of this type of indirect politeness strategy is in the sentence:

1. S: “Are you upset about that?” B: “Well, I am and I’m not”

2. S: “Well, John is here and he’ isn’t here.”

There are contradictions in the example above. By stating two things that contradict each other, S makes it appear that S cannot tell the truth. It protects S from the burden to tell the real thing to H. S, thus, encourages H to look for an interpretation that reconciles the two contradictory propositions. In the two examples above, it can be seen that the speaker cannot tell the truth because S said, “I am and I’m not”, here S encourages the hearer to look for an interpretation that reconciles the two contradictory propositions. The second example is the same. The speaker said, “John is here and he’ isn’t here.” Here the speaker forces the hearer to interpret whether John is really there or not.

#### 8) Be ironic

*Being ironic* is also an indirect politeness strategy. It is done by saying the opposite of what S wants to convey. The example of this type of indirect politeness strategy is in the sentence “*John’s a real genius*” (after John has just done twenty stupid things in a row).

*Be ironic* is also one way of doing off-record politeness. S can indirectly convey his/ her intended meaning by saying the opposite, if there are clues that his/ her intended meaning is being conveyed indirectly. From the example, it can be seen the ironic statement by S after he saw John's stupidity. He says the opposite fact to emphasize that John is really stupid. By doing the strategy, S is reducing the imposition of burden.

#### 9) Use metaphors

The *use of metaphor* is also common in off-record politeness strategy. It forces H to interpret the meaning by himself. The example of this type of indirect politeness strategy is in the sentence "*Harry's a red fish*".

The example above contains metaphor as off record strategy. Metaphor is a figure of speech in which a word or phrase is applied to an object or action to which it is not literally applicable. S uses metaphors and makes H interpret his/ her intended meaning by him/herself. It is used to reduce the imposition toward S. In the example above, S wants to tell that Harry has a character like a fish. He is cold-blooded like a fish but S makes H interprets his own meaning.

#### 10) Use rhetorical questions

*Rhetorical question* is a perfect way to do indirect politeness strategy. A rhetoric speech or utterance triggers H to interpret the meaning without imposing S. The example of this type of indirect politeness strategy is the sentence:

S. "*How many times do I have to tell you?*"

The example contains a rhetorical question as the off record strategy. It is a figure of speech in the form of question that is asked in order to get a point. S

asks a question with no intention of obtaining an answer. Questions that leave their answers hanging in the air, implicated, may be used to do FTAs.

*Rhetorical question* is used to produce an effect or to make a statement rather than to elicit information. The example above is politeness to create negative face, that is the speaker impose to H that S has been telling too many times about something.

#### 11) Be ambiguous

*Being ambiguous* will lead H to interpret his own meaning and leave S unburdened. Therefore, being ambiguous is one of indirect politeness strategy. One example of being ambiguous as indirect politeness strategy can be seen in the sentence “*John’s a pretty smooth cookie*”.

The example above contains ambiguity. Being ambiguous is one of indirect politeness. Be ambiguous means that S’ statement is unclear or has more than one interpretation. It leaves H to interpret the exact meaning or purpose. S makes purposeful ambiguity which may be achieved through metaphor and lets H to guess what S mean. S’ meaning of the utterance is not clear, that is why S lets H to freely guess what S actually means.

#### 12) Be vague

*Being vague* is also one of indirect politeness strategy. It is done by saying something unclear and force H to interpret the meaning without imposing S. The example of this type of indirect politeness strategy is the sentence:

S: “*Looks like someone may have had too much to drink*”.

There is a vague in the above example. Being vague is one of indirect politeness strategy. S' utterances have uncertain meaning or unfocused. It avoids S from being imposed. S may go off record with an FTA by being vague about who the object of the FTA is, or what the offence is. The speaker's object is vague so that it can also be used as a criticism. When it is said by a wife to a husband, it could be a criticism toward her drunken husband (drinking too much alcohol) and not about drinking too much water.

### 13) Over generalize

*Over generalize* is another way of doing negative politeness strategy. The example of this type of indirect politeness strategy is in the sentence S: "The lawn has got to be mown."

There is an over generalize in the above example as indirect politeness strategy. S utters a general rule which may leave the object of the FTA vaguely off record. Then, H has the choice of deciding whether the general rule applies to him/ her, in this case. It helps S avoiding the burden. In the example above, S' object is vague. S sees that the lawn has been too high and it needs to be mown, however, it lets the hearer freely interprets whether S himself or other people will do the mowing.

### 14) Displace H

*Displacing H* is one of off-record strategy. S replaces the target with other people but the focus is still H. The example of this type of indirect politeness strategy is the sentence:

*A secretary in an office asks another – but with negative politeness– to pass the stapler, in circumstances where a professor is much nearer to the stapler than the other secretary.*

*S: “Could you please pass me the stapler near your hand?” (facing the secretary across the table)*

There is displacing H strategy in the example above. Displacing H is also an indirect politeness. In the example, S asks her friend to pass the stapler near her friend’s hand. In fact the stapler is located nearer to the professor’ hand and S hopes that the professor passes the stapler to her. S pretends to address the FTA to H, someone whom it would not threaten, and hope that the real target will see that the FTA is aimed to H. Here, the professor is the real target for the FTA. This strategy is usually used when the target H is in higher position or rank.

#### 15) Be incomplete, use ellipsis

*Being incomplete or using ellipsis* is the other way of doing indirect politeness. The example of this off-record politeness strategy is in the sentence:

(1) S: “*Well, if one leaves one’s tea on the wobbly table.....*”

(2) S: “*Well, I didn’t see you.....*”

S is incomplete in his utterances. H is forced to think about the s’ intended meaning. By purposefully not finishing his/ her utterance and leaving an FTA half undone S can leave the implicature “hanging in the air”, just as with rhetorical questions. From the example above, it can be seen that, the speaker leaves the implicature “hanging in the air”, he/ she does not finish his/ her utterance. It leaves H to think about the possibility of the tea will spill or even fall from the table (example 1) or, S sees that a certain thin has been done and one claims that he did it, S expresses his skepticism (in example 2).

In short, from the previous theories some of instances in each politeness strategies are combined into one because they have some similarities in the definition and explanation. Furthermore, the researcher combines the similar meaning to get more concise explanation of the politeness strategies. The researcher presents it in the table as follows:

Table 1. Strategies of Politeness

<b>Types</b>	<b>Strategies</b>
Bald on Record	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To show great urgency, efficiency and task orientation.</li> <li>2. To show little or no desire to maintain someone's face.</li> <li>3. Do the FTA in the interest of the hearer.</li> <li>4. Welcome.</li> <li>5. Offers something.</li> </ol>
Positive Politeness	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Notice, exaggerate and intensify H's interest, sympathy, wants, and approval.</li> <li>2. Seek agreement in safe topics, avoid disagreement and use joke to put the hearer at ease.</li> <li>3. Assert knowledge of, reciprocal exchange, common ground, use in group identity, and concern for hearer's wants, give gifts, and be optimistic that H wants what S wants.</li> <li>4. Offer, Promise</li> <li>5. Give or ask for reasons</li> </ol>
Negative Politeness	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Be conventionally indirect.</li> <li>2. Lack of willingness to comply, use question, hedge, and subjunctive.</li> <li>3. Give deference and minimize the imposition.</li> <li>4. Apologies.</li> <li>5. Impersonalize the speaker and the hearer and state the FTA, avoid the pronouns I and You.</li> <li>6. Nominalize to distance the actor and add formality.</li> <li>7. Go on record as incurring a debt, or as not indebting H.</li> </ol>
Off Record	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Give hints and association clues or be incomplete with ellipsis.</li> <li>2. Assume, understate and overstate.</li> <li>3. Use tautologies, contradiction, metaphors, rhetorical question and be ambiguous.</li> <li>4. Be ironic.</li> <li>5. Over generalize utterances and displace H.</li> </ol>



### **3. Politeness in Court**

Britt (2014) wrote in her journal that everyone should maintain politeness in any situation, place, and time. Politeness is needed to express positive concern for others as well as reducing unfriendly behavior. Everyone should give respect to others. Based on above definition, it can be assumed that everybody should always be polite regardless of the place, including the courtroom.

Britt (2014) in her journal also writes that in a court, there are some politeness rules that everyone attending the trial should follow and obey. The real courtroom is not like a TV courtroom that can be seen in reality show, movies, and dramas. When a person enters a courtroom, whatever his position is, he is expected to act professionally and courteously toward the judge, jury, other parties, and the attorneys.

She adds that there are some basic courtroom rules that everyone should obey and they include how one wears the clothing, how to speak before the judge, how to address the judge and many others. The rules are there to create orderly conducts during a trial. Everyone entering the courtroom should wear neat and tidy dress to create good impression toward others. The lawyer and other court official should wear suits with robes on top.

In the courtroom, according to Britt (2014), the judge is the ultimate authority and also the law itself. This is why when a person addresses the court, the judge is the main focal point. So, to respect the judge when he enters the courtroom everyone should arise and do not sit down until the judge sits or he says everyone to sit. When talking to the judge, everyone should refer the judge

with “Your Honor”. When talking to everyone else, use Mr, Mrs, and Ms with the surname or complete name. When respond to any ‘yes’ or ‘no’ question, one should add a ‘sir’ or ‘ma’am’ after the response.

Britt (2014) adds that because the judge is the focus and the authority in the courtroom. Everyone should ask permission to the judge when approaching the judge, the lawyer, jury, and other parties. One should also ask permission from the judge when showing something or calling for a witness to sit in front. During the trial, no slang or harsh words are allowed except telling what you heard from other people (usually as a witness) (Britt, 2014).

#### **4. Context of Situation Alabama in the Novel**

The context situation is important in analyzing politeness strategies used by people of different status; eg: white people – black people. This theory matches to the condition of Alabama in 1930, the setting of the novel.

##### **a. Definition**

In this research, the context of situation theory used is the one which is developed by Holmes (1995: 11-15). Context of situation contains social factors and social dimension. The first is social factors. Some social factors relate to the users of language or known as the ‘participants’. Some other factors relate to the uses, known as ‘setting’ or it is also known as social context. It deals with the place where the conversation takes place and in what kind of situation both speakers and hearers are involved in. The next factor is the topic. In general, conversation will not happen if there is no topic which is discussed. Even if the topic is not a very specific matter, it can make the conversation alive. Thus,

‘topic’ is the factor that deals with the thing which is being talked about by both the speaker and the hearer. The last factor is ‘function’. It points out the reason why both the speaker and the hearer decide to talk about certain topics in certain settings.

The second context of situation is social dimension. Social dimension has four elements. The first dimension is ‘social distance’ scale. It is concerned with participants’ relationship and deals with the solidarity. Both the speaker and the hearer are considered in high solidarity if they show an intimate relationship or know each other well, while they will be considered as having distance when they show the opposite state. ‘Status’ scale is the second dimension. This scale points the relevance of relative status in some linguistic choices. If someone is considered as superior, usually he/she is in high status, and then he/she needs to be respected. On the other hands, someone is considered as subordinate if he/she is in low status, so that he/she can be called by his/her first name. It can be found in the area of education, occupation, and social group status in the society Holmes (1995: 12).

Next is ‘formality’ scale. This scale is useful in assessing the influence of social setting or type of interaction in language choice. In formal transaction, the language will be used by the influence of formal setting. However, in the informal transaction, informal language will be used. Degree of formality can also be affected by degree of social status and solidarity Holmes (1995: 13).

The last dimension is ‘function’. It has two scales: the referential and the affective function. Referential function comes with the quantity of the information

brought by the speaker, and then it can be either highly informative or less informative. The affective function identifies the quality of the information brought by the speaker, so that the information can either highly affect the hearer or only give a little effect to the hearer Holmes (1995: 15).

### **b. Social Condition in the Novel**

The setting of the novel is during the Great Depression. Great depression is the longest, deepest, and most pervasive depression in American history, lasted from 1929 to 1939. Its effects were felt in virtually all corners of the world, and it is one of the great economic calamities in history. Economic activity began to decline in the summer of 1929, and by 1933 real GDP fell more than 25 percent, erasing all of the economic growth of the previous quarter century. Industrial production was especially hard hit, falling some 50 percent. By comparison, industrial production had fallen 7 percent in the 1870s and 13 percent in the 1890s (Szostak, 2003: no page).

The 1930's was also the year during slavery era. African-Americans experienced many sad histories in their state. They experienced discriminations, segregations, oppressions, and the other cases in their social life, because they were supposed as minority in society. Being African-American in Alabama in the 1930s was not easy because racial discrimination and prejudice were still common in Alabama. Until 1960s there was a policy of segregation, which meant separate facilities, such as schools, toilets and restaurants for Whites and African-Americans. A large majority of White people believed that African-Americans

were second-class citizens and treated them that way. The racial tensions leading to these events are reflected in the plot and themes of *To Kill a Mockingbird*.

So, based on the context of situation theory, black people or slaves are the second class citizens. They are lower in status, education, using informal language, and weak in front of the law.

### **5. About *To Kill A Mockingbird* Novel**

*To Kill a Mockingbird* took place in Maycomb, Alabama, during the Great Depression. The Great Depression was a severe worldwide economic depression that took place during the 1930s. The timing of the Great Depression varied across nations; however, in most countries it started in 1929 and lasted until the late 1930s. It was the longest, deepest, and most widespread depression of the 20th century. The story was narrated by the main character, a little girl named Jean Louise 'Scout' Finch. Her father, Atticus Finch, was a lawyer with high moral standards. Scout, her brother (Jem), and their friend Dill were curious with the local rumors about a man named Arthur 'Boo' Radley, who lived in their neighborhood but never left his house. The children were curious to know more about Boo, and during one summer they created a mini-drama they performed daily, which told the events of Boo's life as they knew him. With Atticus' guidance not to judge others until they have walked around in that person's skin, the children discovered many instances of quiet strength and dignity in the most unlikely people.

One day, Atticus decided to take on a case involving a black man named Tom Robinson who had been accused of raping a white girl named Mayella

Ewell. The Finch family faced harsh criticism in the heavily racist Maycomb because of Atticus's decision to defend Tom. Atticus believed that Tom was innocent and he wanted to reveal the truth to his fellow towns' people and encourage them to imagine the possibility of racial equality.

Unfortunately, although the evidences support that Tom was innocent, after hours of deliberation the jury pronounced him guilty. Tom tried to escape from his prison and was shot to death in the process. Bob Ewell felt humiliated by the trial and tried to revenge. He got his revenge one night while Jem and Scout were walking home from Halloween play at their school. In the darkness and confusion, someone had come to their rescue. The mysterious man stabbed Mr. Ewell and saved the children; he carried Jem home when Scout realized that the mysterious man was Boo Radley. Finally, Scout had a chance to meet the shy and nervous Boo. At the end of this fateful night, the sheriff declared that Mr. Ewell fell on his own knife. Scout walked to Boo's home and imagined how he had viewed the town and observed her, Jem and Dill over the years from inside his home. Boo went inside, closed the door, and she never saw him again.

## **6. Previous Studies**

There were several studies that discuss the same novel on the similar topic. The previous studies were hopefully helping the researcher to discover deeper on the novel, especially about the topic being discussed. The studies are as follows:

1. The first study was done by Ani Septyaningsih (2007) entitled *The Study of Positive Politeness in Good Company Movie*. The objective of this research

was to categorize the positive politeness done by the character in the movie. There were 15 strategies of positive politeness employed by the characters in the dialogs of a film entitled “In Good Company”. Among them were notice, attend to the hearer, exaggerate, intensify interest to the hearer, use in-group identify markers, seek agreement, avoid disagreement, presuppose/raise/assert common ground, a joke, assert or presuppose the speaker’s knowledge and concern for the hearer’s wants, offer/promise, be optimistic, includes both the speaker and the hearer, give (or ask for) reasons, assume or assert reciprocity and give gifts to the hearer. There were two factors influencing the characters when they employ this strategy, namely payoff and relevant circumstances.

2. The second study was conducted by Farida (2010) with her thesis entitled *Prejudice in Harper Lee’s To Kill a Mockingbird*. The objective of this research was to found the prejudice done by people in Maycomb County and its type in Lee’s *To Kill a Mockingbird* novel. The result of Farida’s study showed that there were some prejudices which were done by many Maycomb people against families with different or bad habit and against black people. Those prejudices were caused by the differences in custom and race. Therefore, prejudice could cause discrimination, segregation, and oppression in society. Then, another result was the reflection of prejudice in the novel toward prejudice in the real condition in Alabama.

Those two previous studies were different from this research. This research focused only on the politeness used by Atticus in the courtroom when

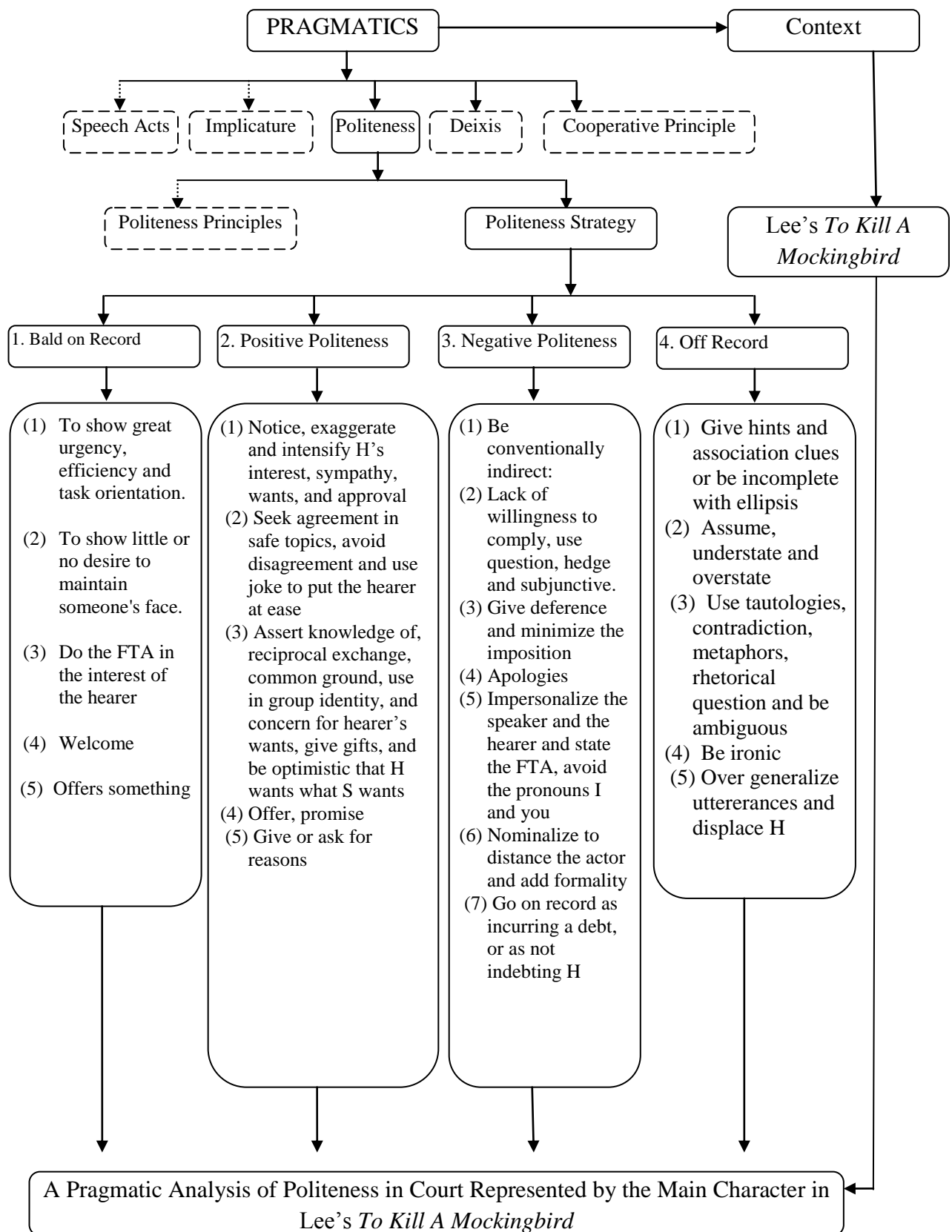
he defended a black man in a criminal case. The researcher did not analyze prejudice or politeness other than in the courtroom done by Atticus.

## **B. Conceptual Framework**

The study deals with the politeness strategy used by Atticus, the main character, in the courtroom. This study particularly is aimed at observing and analyzing the use of politeness strategies which are produced by the main character in Lee's *To Kill A Mockingbird* during the trial.

To conduct the study, the writer uses politeness strategies model proposed by Brown and Levinson and Watt in order to be able to answer the first research question stated in chapter one: what politeness strategies are used by the main character in Lee's *To Kill A Mockingbird* ? To apply the theory, the writer classified the utterances into four kinds of politeness strategies, namely Bald on Record, Positive Politeness, Negative Politeness, and Off Record. Next, to get more detailed result, each categorization will be divided again into the points under each politeness strategy sub headings. To make the conceptual framework clear, the researcher presents it in the diagram as follows:





**Figure 2: Analytical Construct**

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

#### **A. Type of Research**

The type of the research was descriptive qualitative. Wiersma (1994: 12) states that qualitative research has its origins in descriptive analysis and it is essentially an inductive process, reasoning from the specific situation to a general conclusion. Hence, qualitative research cannot be separated from descriptive analysis.

Descriptive research means the data are collected in the form of words, sentences, or pictures having meaning other than merely number (Moleong, 2001:6). Moreover, Bogdan & Taylor in Moleong (2001:3) state that qualitative research is a research which presents descriptive data in the form of written and oral words of human and human behavior that can be observed. For those reasons, this research used a descriptive qualitative-quantitative research since it was concerned with the explanation of politeness strategies used by Atticus during a trial in the courtroom when he defended a black man who was accused of raping a white girl.

Jacob (1987) as quoted by Selinger and Shohami (1989:118) says that qualitative research is a method attempted to present the data from the perspective of the subject or observed groups. The researcher also used quantitative method to determine the percentage of the data and to support

analyzing the data. In other words, this research belongs to descriptive qualitative-quantitative research.

### **B. Form, Context, and Source of the Data**

Arikunto (2006: 118) states that data are all facts and numbers which become materials to arrange information. The form of the data was written utterances. It means that the form of the data was utterances taken from the novel entitled *To Kill A Mockingbird*. The raw data were listed in the data sheets as the preparation for the next step. The context of the data was the situation during the trial in the novel. It means the researcher ignored any other context of the data from the novel. The trial context was taken because during a trial, all people would behave well and use politeness strategies in their utterance.

Data source (Arikunto, 2006: 129) is subject in where the data can be obtained. Therefore, the source of the data was the novel entitled *To Kill A Mockingbird*.

### **C. Research Instrument**

As this research was qualitative research, the primary instrument of this study was the researcher herself. Lincoln and Guba (Bogdan and Biklen: 1982: 27) say that only human instrument that is flexible to capture the complexity of the human experience. The second research instrument was the data sheet containing conversation from the novel containing politeness strategies. The data

sheets are divided into four: Bald on Record Strategy Data Sheet, Positive Politeness Data Sheet, Negative Politeness Data Sheet, and Off Record Strategy Data Sheet. The instruments were as follows:

Table 2 Data Sheet A: Bald on Record Strategy in Lee's *To Kill A Mockingbird*

Code	Utterances	Realization of the Strategy	Explanation	Setting Context
01/BR1/170	<b>"How do you know?"</b> Mr. Tate grinned. "Sorry, that's what they said. Anyway, she was pretty bruised up when I got there, and she had a black eye comin'."	Show task-orientation	Atticus in the conversation is doing bald on record politeness strategy by showing task orientation in his speech. In the conversation, he simply says "how do you know?" it shows task orientation. Atticus wants the hearer to explain what he knows. The context of this conversation in the trial.	America 1930s, slavery era

Table 3 Data Sheet B: Positive Politeness in Lee's *To Kill A Mockingbird*

Code	Utterances	Realization of the Strategy	Explanation	Setting Context
01/PP2/187	"You say 'he caught me and choked me and took advantage of me'— <b>is that right?</b> "	Avoid disagreement	In this conversation, Atticus is doing positive politeness by avoiding disagreement with the hearer. He present some facts that is undeniable by the hearer. The fact was previously said by the H so that S only need confirmation. This conversation between Atticus and Tom Robinson. The context is in the trial, when Atticus as a lawyer try to identified about the crime.	America 1930s, slavery era

Table 4 Data Sheet C: Negative Politeness in Lee's *To Kill A Mockingbird*

Code	Utterances	Realization of the Strategy	Explanation	Setting Context
01/NP2/177	<p>"Just a minute, sir," said Atticus genially.</p> <p><b>"Could I ask you a question or two?"</b></p>	Do not assume willingness to comply, use question and hedge	Atticus' utterance contains negative politeness strategy. He uses question and hedging because he does not assume willingness of the hearer to comply. The bolded sentence shows the hedging to minimize the threat toward the speaker. He minimizes the threat so that the hearer will have easier way to choose whether he will comply the request or not. The context of this conversation is in the trial which is when Atticus asks to Mayella about chronology of the crime.	America 1930s, slavery era

Table 5 Data Sheet D: Off Records Strategies in Lee's *To Kill A Mockingbird*

Code	Utterances	Realization of the Strategy	Explanation	Setting Context
01/OR2/209	<p><b>"You've been here all afternoon?"</b></p> <p>Go home with Calpurnia and get your supper—and stay home."</p> <p>"Aw, Atticus, let us come back," pleaded Jem. "Please let us hear the verdict, <i>please</i> sir."</p>	Overstate	Atticus is using Off Record politeness strategy called overstates. Atticus is exaggerating that the hearer has been in the place for the all afternoon. The context of this conversation in the trial.	America 1930s, slavery era

#### **D. Data Collecting Technique**

To get reliable data, the researcher collected the data by using *teknik simak* and *catat* proposed by Sudaryanto. Sudaryanto (1993:133) argues that collecting data can be carried out through *metode simak* which consists of several basic techniques, namely *sadap*, *libat*, *cakap*, *simak bebas libat cakap*, *rekam* and *catat*. However, not all these technique were used in the study. The techniques used in this research was *simak bebas* and *catat*. *Simak* is watching and reading while *Catat* is taking note. So, it can be said that this technique focuses on watching and reading and then taking note on the important points needed for further steps.

To collect the data, the researcher read and reread the novel entitled *To Kill A Mockingbird* and took notes on the utterances that contain politeness strategies. The utterances taken as the data were those that happened during the trial in the courtroom in the novel. Second, the data was reread and classified into four types of politeness strategies as described in Chapter II and then wrote the data down on the research instrument table as described in the point C of this chapter. Third, the data were classified according to the politeness strategies, and fourth, the data were prepared the data for the next step, that was analysis.

#### **E. Data Analysis Technique**

After collecting the data from the novel, the data were analyzed. There were some activities in analyzing the data. Firstly, utterances containing politeness strategies were classified based on Brown and Levinson's politeness

strategies. Secondly, the classified data were explored further based on the types of politeness strategy. Next, the data were interpreted based on Brown and Levinson's and also Watt's politeness strategies. They were classified into bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness, and off record.

Then, the researcher discussed how the main character in the novel used the politeness strategies. Finally, conclusion was drawn.

#### **F. Trustworthiness**

The data is conducted to establish the credibility and the consistency of the data used as suggested by Moleong (2001: 173).

The credibility aimed to show the degree of credibility from the research finding. The data being observed in detail so the data could be regarded credible. The data was read and reread carefully and comprehensively until she got certainty that the data were in accordance to the researcher question. Triangulation techniques would be used to obtain the trustworthiness.

According to Burns (1999: 164), There are four types of triangulation technique: by sources, by methods, by researchers or observers, and by theories. Therefore in gaining the trustworthiness, the triangulation was conducted. In doing this, the researcher consulted her research continually with lecturers who are experts in this field. Besides, the triangulation of data also conducted by having peer discussions and checking the data for several times to ensure their accuracy. The peer editors were Fitria Nur Kiswandari and Rr.

Kuweira Nur Pratiknyo. They are student of English Language and Literature study program majoring in linguistics. Through their analysis, the trustworthiness of the data was checked again to ensure the suitability of the theories and the research.



## **CHAPTER IV**

### **RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

This chapter consists of two parts, the research findings and discussion. The research finding discusses the data obtained from Lee's *To Kill A Mockingbird* and covers the frequency of the use of politeness strategies by Atticus in the court during a trial. The discussion part discusses the findings in more details.

#### **A. Findings**

The findings section deals with the data findings of types of Atticus' politeness strategies, the main character of Lee's *To Kill A Mockingbird*, during his efforts in defending Tom Robinson, the defendant. According to Brown and Levinson (1987: 59-60), the politeness strategies are divided into four main types: they are bald on-record, negative politeness, positive politeness, and off-record.

To ease the analysis in the discussion section, the researcher summarizes all data found in the novel. Furthermore, she is also categorizes the data according to the types of the politeness strategies and their realization. To identify the number of the occurrence of the types of politeness strategy, the researcher also summarizes the frequency and also the percentage of the realization of each type of the strategy. To make it clear, the data found are as follows:

**Table 5: Data Findings of the types and realizations of politeness strategies in Lee's *To Kill A Mockingbird***

Types	Realization	Freq	(%)	Total
<b>Bald on Record</b>	1. Show great urgency, efficiency and task orientation	13	20	36.92
	2. Show little or no desire to maintain someone's face	6	9.23	
	3. Do the FTA for the interest of the hearer	5	7.7	
	4. Welcome	0	0	
	5. Offer something	0	0	
<b>Positive Politeness</b>	1. Notice, exaggerate and intensify H's interest, sympathy, wants, and approval	6	9.23	40
	2. Seek agreement to talk about safe topics, avoid disagreement and use a joke to put the hearer at ease	9	13.85	
	3. Assert knowledge of, reciprocal exchange, common ground, use in group identity, and concern for hearer's wants, give gifts, and be optimistic that H wants what S wants	7	10.77	
	4. Offer, promise	0	0	
	5. Give or ask for reasons	4	6.15	
<b>Negative Politeness</b>	1. Be conventionally indirect	4	6.15	12.31
	2. Do not assume willingness to comply, use question, hedge and subjunctive	2	3.07	
	3. Give deference and minimize the imposition	0	0	
	4. Apologies	0	0	
	5. Impersonalize the speaker and the hearer and state the FTA, avoid the pronouns I and you	1	1.54	
	6. Nominalize to distance the actor and add formality	1	1.54	
	7. Go on record as incurring a debt, or as not indebted	0		
<b>Off Record</b>	1. Give hints and association clues or be incomplete with ellipsis	2	3.07	10.77
	2. Assume, understate and overstate	5	7.7	
	3. Use tautologies, contradiction, metaphors, rhetorical question and be ambiguous	0	0	
	4. Be ironic	0	0	
	5. Over generalize utterances and displace H	0	0	
Total		65	100%	

Table 5 shows that all types of politeness strategies are present: they are bald on-record, negative politeness, positive politeness, and off-record politeness strategy. As seen in Table 5 above, there are 65 data obtained in the novel. From the data, the realization of *show great urgency, efficiency and task orientation* has the highest frequency (13 times). Atticus uses this type of realization because he

speaks in a trial which requires everyone to speak efficiently and with urgency; furthermore, as lawyer, he often gives orders and tasks to the witnesses and the victims.

On the other hand, the lowest frequency were two realizations. They are *impersonalize the speaker and the hearer and state the FTA*, *avoid the pronouns "I and you"*, and, *nominalize to distance the actor and add formality*. Both of them have the same frequency (once). The reason for the low frequency of these realizations is that Atticus seldom impersonalizes person by calling other people using "you". He also rarely nominalizes and adds formality because in the court, he has the higher position than the witnesses and the victims, so that he does need to do these realization too often.

Table 5 also shows that there are nine realizations which do not occur or have zero frequency. It happens because Atticus never uses those kinds of realization during his speeches in trial in the novel.

## **B. Discussion**

This part discusses the analysis of the data in a more detailed way. The discussion is divided into four parts, representing each of politeness strategy. Table 5 reveals that in the novel there are 65 data about politeness strategies used by Atticus during a trial. The data are divided into four types of politeness strategies. First, *Bald on Record* strategy has 24 data or 36.92% of all data found. Second, *Positive Politeness* strategy has 26 data or 40%. Third, *Negative Politeness* strategy has 8 data or 12.31%, and fourth, *Off Record*

strategy has 7 data or 10.77%. To give more detail analysis of each type of politeness strategies, the researcher elaborates them in the following discussion under each politeness strategy.

### 1. Bald on Record Politeness Strategy

The *Bald On-Record* politeness strategy is not used to minimize the threat to the hearer's face, although there are ways that *bald on-record politeness* use in trying to minimize face threatening act implicitly. The strategy has a potential to embarrass the addressee, therefore, it should be used only in situation where the speaker and the hearer have close relationship. Table 5 shows that there are only three types of realization of *Bald on Record* Strategy (BR) found in the novel.

#### a. Show Great Urgency, Efficiency and Task Orientation

The first case of *Bald on Record* strategy is utterances that *show great urgency, efficiency and task orientation*. There are 13 data of this type of realization. Atticus often speaks as if great efficiency. It means no repetition, like the one below:

“**Sheriff,**” Atticus was saying, “you say she was mighty banged up. In what way?”  
 “Well—”

(Datum 4/BR1/170)

The conversation above is between Atticus and the sheriff. It shows the need of great efficiency in Atticus' utterance. Efficiency is the state or quality

of being efficient. In the utterance above, Atticus wants to ask something to the Sheriff and he wants to convey it in an efficient manner. Atticus demands the efficient utterance by calling the Sheriff to attract his attention and to focus on what Atticus will say. Moreover, Atticus wants to emphasize that the next thing he says is intended for the sheriff only, and not other people. It is because he wants to know exactly how the victim is hurt and not something else, so he calls “Sheriff” to ask for his efficient answer.

The context of the conversation is in the trial. Atticus is the lawyer and sheriff is the witness in the trial as well as the local sheriff. In a court, a lawyer has higher status than a witness and Atticus is also a friend of the witness, so the bald on record is used because Atticus has no intention to save the sheriff’s face. By calling the name or status of the hearer, Atticus delivers his aim efficiently so that the hearer puts attention only to him and answers him.

Another example of Atticus’ utterance that uses politeness strategy, especially *showing great efficiency* is as follows.

**“Whose field?”**

“I picks for Mr. Link Deas.”

(Datum 19/BR1/193)

The data above shows the conversation between Atticus and the defendant. Atticus is questioning the defendant about what he does for the living. In his utterance, he uses bald on record, that is, saying as if great efficiency is needed. In the utterance, Atticus asks the hearer who his landlord is. In his question, Atticus is requesting with a great efficiency so that the answer from the defendant will not refer to other “field”, therefore, he

straightly asks “whose field” which means “Whose field do you usually work at” The great efficiency is needed because Atticus does not expect any other answer except the owner’s name of the field. The efficiency of Atticus utterance is showed by the short question “Whose field?”

More example of the realization of *Bald on Record* strategy is when Atticus is showing great direct response in his utterance. It can be seen in the following conversation between Atticus and Mayella, the victim of the crime.

Atticus said, **“Is this the man who raped you?”**  
 “It most certainly is.”

(Datum 17/BR1/188)

The conversation above takes place in the court. Atticus is showing urgency of knowing whether the man he is pointing out is the man who rapes the hearer or not. The urgency of Atticus’ questions is laid on the bolded sentence above. The urgency is that Atticus wants to know exactly and instantly that the man he points to is the man who raped the victim few days before.

Atticus as a lawyer wants to make sure that “this man” is the rapist and not somebody else, so that the trial process can be continued directly. In the conversation, Atticus as the speaker shows bald on record strategy, because he does not need to minimize the threat to the hearer. It is shown by directly saying that a certain man in the courtroom is the one who raped her.

Atticus does not replace the word “rape” to other words like “violate” or “abuse” and he does not care if his choice of word hurt the hearer. He is the

lawyer, the person who is in charge of questioning the witnesses and the victim in front of the judge and the law.

One more example of *bald on record* politeness strategy realization is when Atticus shows task orientation. In the conversation during the trial between Atticus and Mr. Tate, Atticus is showing that he urges for a task aimed for Mr Tate. He wants Mr. Tate to explain something.

**“How do you know?”**

Mr. Tate grinned. “Sorry, that’s what they said. Anyway, she was pretty bruised up when I got there, and she had a black eye comin’.”

(Datum 6/BR1/170)

The question “How do you know” contains *task orientation*, that is asking Mr. Tate to explain clearly about something that he knows about the bruises on the victim’s face. Atticus does not expect a short answer. What he expects from the task orientated question in data above is a task to explain in detail, like who causes the bruises, the reasons, time, date, etc. The facts are important in a trial and that is why Atticus is using this type of politeness strategy realization. In the conversation, Atticus is using bald on record politeness strategy because he does not need to minimize the threat.

#### **b. Show Little or No Desire to Maintain Someone's Face**

Sometimes Atticus does not want or has *no desire to maintain someone’s face*. It can be said that Atticus does not really care with the H’s face, no threat minimizing is necessary. There are 6 data of this type of realization found in the novel. Bald-on record strategy is used when someone is

in a higher status or in an angry mood when giving order. It is shown in Atticus' utterance when speaking to Mr. Bob Ewell, the victim's father. The conversation in the court shows that Atticus has no desire to maintain Mr. Ewell's face. The conversation is as follows:

**"I'll repeat the question,"** said Atticus. "Can you read and write?"  
 "I most positively can."

(Datum 12/BR2/178)

From the conversation above, Atticus is showing little or no desire to maintain the hearer's face. It can be seen from his sentence which sounds rather impolite because he does not use any addressing words when talking to Mr. Ewell. Furthermore, the utterance shows a tone of an angry man. The sentence "I'll repeat the question" shows that he has once or twice asked the same question but he does not get a satisfied answer. Now he becomes emotionally in asking the same question for the third time and he demanded an answer.

His desire not to maintain the hearer's face is also supported by his position in the court. During the trial, a lawyer has higher position and status than the witness, suspect and a victim. In the utterance above, Atticus is asking something to Mr. Ewell, the witness, so that he is in a higher position in the court and he does not need to maintain his face.

More conversation that shows little or no desire of being polite is shown in the following conversation between Atticus and Heck. Heck (Mr. Heck Tate) is the sheriff of Maycomb County. He is the person in charge



of investigating the crime. The conversation between Atticus and Heck is as follows.

**“Just describe her injuries, Heck.”**

“Well, she was beaten around the head. There was already bruises comin’ on her arms, and it happened about thirty minutes before—”

(Datum 5/BR2/170).

The conversation between Atticus and Heck shows Atticus’ desire of not being polite. Atticus talks to Heck, the local sheriff, and he is the one who takes care of the case which Atticus is handling. In the conversation above, Atticus gives command to Heck to describe the injuries of the victims and not to talk something else. It is probably Heck who is talking something else so that Atticus gets angry. Atticus has no desire to minimize the threat to the hearer because he is in the higher position. He is the lawyer and Heck is the sheriff who becomes the witness of the criminal case in the court. One more reason why Atticus does need to perform to minimize the threat is because the local sheriff is his own friend.

One more example of no desire of being polite is shown in the conversation between Atticus and Mayella, the victim of the crime. The conversation is as follows.

**“You the eldest? The oldest?”**

“Yes.”

(Datum 14/BR2/185)

The conversation is between Atticus and Mayella, the victim of the crime. In the conversation, Atticus is using *bald on record* politeness strategy. He straightly asks “*you the eldest? The oldest*” without mentioning the name

of the addressee or using title like “Miss” or “Mrs”. Without using the title, Atticus is showing no desire to maintain the victim’s face in above utterance because in other utterance in the novel, he often uses “Miss Mayella” to refer to the same person. By directly asking the question using the ill-structure “You the eldest? The Oldest”, shows that Atticus has no desire to save someone’s face, in this case is Miss Mayella’s. Moreover, Atticus’ position is higher than the victim during the trial.

### c. Do the Face-Threatening Act for the Interest of the Hearer

Another type of realization of *bald on record* politeness strategy is *doing the face-threatening act for the hearer’s interest*. There are 5 data of this type of realization. Atticus often utters sentences to his hearer by *using face-threatening act (FTA)*. The first example of this realization is in the conversation below.

**“Did you call a doctor, Sheriff? Did anybody call a doctor?”** asked Atticus.

“No sir,” said Mr. Tate.

(Datum 1/BR3/169)

In the conversation above Atticus does the *face-threatening act* for the sake of the hearer, the sheriff. The context of the conversation above is in the court where Atticus asks Sheriff who sits as the witness for the case. He asks if the sheriff calls a doctor when he sees the victim of the rape. The utterance above contains the interest for the hearer because calling a doctor when seeing

a victim of a criminal case is an obligation for a sheriff. Atticus reminds that calling a doctor is important not only to help the victim but also to fulfill the sheriff's duty. So it can be said that Atticus' utterance is for the sake of duty fulfillment.

More realization of the *face-threatening act* as the realization of politeness strategy is also seen in the conversation between Atticus and Mayella, the victim of the crime. The conversation in the court is as follows.

**“So you did, so you did, ma’am. You’ll have to bear with me, Miss Mayella, I’m getting along and can’t remember as well as I used to.**

(Datum 13/BR3/184)

The conversation shows that Atticus does the *face-threatening act* in the interest of the hearer, a girl named Mayella. In the conversation above, Atticus flatters and praises Mayella for doing the right things. The quotation above is a situation when Mayella tells Atticus and the jury in the court about what has happened in her home. Mayella faces a hard time retelling what she experienced, when she was raped by a black man. Atticus, through his utterances, gives her spirit to stay strong until the trial is over. It is shown by the repeated phrases “*so you did, so you did, ma’am*” which means that Atticus gives his trust and he believes in what Mayella just said before.

Moreover, the utterance has a kind of motivation to make Mayella strong; “you’ll have to bear with me, Miss Mayella...”

More evidence of the realization of bald on record politeness strategy is when Atticus talking to Mayella and he does the *face-threatening act* for her interest. The conversation is as follows.

**“Was Tom Robinson well known to you?”**  
 “Whaddya mean?”

(Datum 16/BR3/186)

The conversation is between Atticus and Mayella. During the trial Atticus has a higher position in the court because he is the lawyer of the defendant. Therefore, Atticus tends to use politeness strategy especially bald on record. In the conversation above, Atticus is doing the *face-threatening act* for the sake of the hearer’s face. His question “Was Tom Robinson well known to you?” is an interest to the speaker so that she can answer the question quickly and properly. Atticus already knows that the speaker knows Tom very well because he is often invited to the hearer’s house. Therefore the question also eases the hearer to answer honestly and to avoid embarrassment, because the question can be answered simply with “yes” or “no”. So, it can be said briefly that the interest for the hearer is the avoidance of the embarrassment and the ease feeling to answer the question.

## **2. Positive Politeness Strategy**

Positive politeness strategies are used to minimize the threat to the hearer’s positive face. The positive politeness strategies are used to make the hearer feels good, his interests or possessions, and are most usually used

in situations where the audience knows each other well. From the novel, there are 26 data of positive politeness strategies used by Atticus in the court during a trial. They are as follows:

**a. Notice, Exaggerate and Intensify H's Interest, Sympathy, Wants, and Approval**

During the trial Atticus often uses positive politeness strategy like *notice and attend to the hearer interest, want, need, and good*. This type of positive politeness realization is used 6 times by Atticus in the novel. Some examples of this type of realization can be seen in the following conversation.

“You say you’re nineteen,” Atticus resumed. **“How many sisters and brothers have you?”**

(Datum 7/PP1/184)

The utterance contains positive politeness strategy, that is notice and attend to the hearer’s age. This positive politeness is to minimize the threat to the hearer because in the utterance, Atticus is asking how many sisters and brother does the hearer has. It is necessary because in the novel, Atticus knows that the hearer, Mayella does not have brother and sister, and even friends. So, this politeness strategy is used to ease the hearer to answer the question from the speaker. This politeness strategy is needed because in a trial, the judge and the jury have to know all facts about the case, including the age and the social life of the victim.

Another realization of Positive Politeness strategy is *Exaggerating*. Atticus during the trial often uses this type of positive politeness realization. It

can be seen in the following conversation between Atticus and Mayella. The conversation is as follows.

“Miss Mayella,” said Atticus, in spite of himself, **“a nineteen-year-old girl like you must have friends. Who are your friends?”**  
The witness frowned as if puzzled. “Friends?”

(Datum 8/PP1/185)

Atticus’ utterance in the conversation above shows a positive politeness strategy by *exaggerating interest and sympathy to the hearer*, Miss Mayella. In several utterances in the novel during the trial Atticus keep mentioning that Mayella is a nineteen-year-old girl. He is exaggerating that a nineteen-year-old girl like Mayella should have many friends, though he knows that she does not have one. Atticus keeps mentioning her age and her absent friends, because he wants to minimize the threat to the hearer before he asks for more things from her. From the story of the novel, everyone knows that Mayella does not have friends and siblings. Exaggerating the sympathy and interest minimizes the threat for the hearer to answer the question from the speaker.

Another evidence of positive politeness strategy by Atticus is in the following conversation. The conversation is still between him and Mayella. The conversation is as follows.

**“Do you love your father, Miss Mayella?” was his next.**  
“Love him, whatcha mean?”

(Datum 10/PP1/186)

In the conversation above, positive politeness strategy is used by Atticus. In his utterance, he exaggerates his interest toward the hearer’s

relationship with her father, whereas he already knows that Mayella's relation with her father is not too well because her father often beats and tortures her. However, Atticus has his own purposes to exaggerate his interest. Instead of assuming himself that Mayella loves her father (daughter-father love), he asks her openly in front of the court. The intension of his politeness strategy of exaggerating the interest is to force the hearer to admit and answer the question directly in front of the jury for the sake of a just trial.

More realization of positive politeness strategy is to *intensify the interest to the hearer in the speaker contribution*. Atticus' utterance that contains the realization is as follows:

**"You testified that you turned around and there he was. He choked you then?"**

**"Yes."**

**"Then he released your throat and hit you?"**

**"I said he did."**

(Datum 15/PP1/189)

The conversation is between Atticus and Mayella, the victim. Atticus is doing positive politeness by *intensifying interest of the hearer toward the speaker's contribution*. By saying the utterance containing a description of the scene during the rape, Atticus is intensifying the hearer's interest toward the raping scene. Atticus attracts the hearer by presenting facts about the crime that the hearer cannot deny. He makes the hearer approve what he says.

**b. Seek agreement to talk about safe topics, avoid disagreement, include S and H in the activity and use a joke to put the hearer at ease**

The positive politeness strategy has another realization, which is *seeking agreement to talk about safe topic and avoiding disagreement*. There are 9 data in this type of positive politeness realization. However, there is no datum that includes the speaker and hearer in the activity and uses joke.

During the trial, Atticus often *seeks agreement to talk about safe topic* as a positive politeness strategy. It can be seen in the following conversation between him and Mr. Tate, the sheriff.

**“Mr. Tate testified that her right eye was blackened, that she was beaten around the—”**

“Oh yeah,” said the witness. “I hold with everything Tate said.”

(Datum 3/PP2/178)

Atticus’ utterance in the conversation above shows positive politeness. It is seen from the way Atticus seeks agreement to talk about safe topic when talking to the witness. He seeks the agreement to talk about safe topic by saying the facts previously presented before the trial. The bolded sentence above shows that Atticus seeks agreement from the witness’ and makes the witness agree to what he says.

*Seeking agreement to talk about safe topic* is useful to minimize the threat to the hearer’s positive face. Atticus is trying to be at the same side of the hearer by presenting a testimony made by Mr Tate. Both of them hear the testimony. Atticus just want to make sure that the witness has the same opinion and perception as he is.



Another realization of positive politeness strategy is avoiding disagreement. Atticus often uses positive politeness by using avoiding disagreement realization and it can be seen in the following data.

**“I might ask you things you’ve already said before, **but you’ll give me an answer, won’t you? Good.**”**

(Datum 6/PP2/184)

In his utterance, Atticus is doing a positive politeness strategy, that is to avoid disagreement with the hearer. In a trial a firm and strong answer is often needed to convince the jury and that is why Atticus says that he will ask her once again about things he has asked before. As a lawyer, Atticus’ job is to dig more information from victims, suspects and witnesses to defend the defendant, any disagreement will surely fail his efforts. Therefore, he uses politeness strategy to ensure that the victim will cooperate with him. In this case Atticus wants to make sure that the victim agrees to answer some questions that probably had been asked several times before the trial.

Another example of the realization of positive politeness strategy in the novel is the following conversation between Atticus and Mayella. It occurs when Atticus is investigating the victim about what had happened on the crime scene.

**“What did your father see in the window, the crime of rape or the best defense to it? **Why don’t you tell the truth, child, didn’t Bob Ewell beat you up?**”**

(Datum 22/PP2/190)

The conversation above is between Atticus, as a lawyer and Mayella, as the victim of the crime and also the daughter of Bob Ewell. During the conversation, Atticus is using positive politeness strategy to avoid disagreement from Mayella. In his utterance, Atticus gives clues to the hearer or the victim about what really happened in the crime, and that the victim and her father gives false testimony and make up a story to cover the truth about the bruises on Mayella' face. To avoid disagreement, Atticus gives clue and directly mentions that it is probably Bob Ewell who beats Mayella.

**c. Assert Knowledge of, Reciprocal Exchange, Common Ground, Use in Group Identity, and Concern for Hearer's Wants, Give Gifts, and be Optimistic that H Wants What S Wants**

The researcher only finds 7 data of this type of realization. The first realization is that the speaker is optimistic that the hearer wants what the speaker wants. The evidence of this realization lies in the following conversation between Atticus and Mr. Bob Ewell. The conversation is as follows.

**“You heard it again, Mr. Ewell. Do you have anything to add to it? Do you agree with the sheriff?”**

(Datum 4/PP3/179)

The conversation is between Atticus and Mr. Ewell, the father of the victim and the witness of the crime. During the conversation Atticus is using positive politeness strategy, which is being optimistic that the hearer wants what the speaker wants. In the conversation, Atticus is very convinced that

Ewell, the witness of the crime, will absolutely wants to say that he agrees with what the sheriff said before. Atticus is very optimistic that Ewell agrees with him. However, Atticus makes sure that he get what he want to achieve by presenting facts that the sheriff has revealed before in the trial.

Atticus also uses positive politeness strategy by asserting reciprocal exchange. The conversation in which the realization exists is as follows.

Judge Taylor was about to speak but Atticus said, “**Judge, if you’ll allow the question plus another one you’ll soon see.**”

(Datum 5/PP3/179)

The conversation above is between Atticus and the judge. Atticus conducts positive politeness to minimize the threat toward hearer’s positive face. It can be indicated by the use of reciprocal exchange. The bolded sentence is the sign of reciprocal exchange that the speaker promises to the hearer. Atticus says he will show something if the judge allows him to ask more questions to the witness. The reciprocal exchange that Atticus promises is that if the judge gives him a chance to ask more questions to the witness or the victim, he will present more facts and testimonies from them to support the case. This matter becomes important because the judge gives his judgment based on the facts presented in front of the trial.

Another evidence where Atticus is using positive politeness strategy lies in the following conversation with Mayella. The conversation is as follows.

**“Why didn’t your screams make them come running? The dump’s closer than the woods, isn’t it?”**

(Datum 19/PP3/190)

The datum above shows the conversation between Atticus and the victim of the crime. The conversation happens in the courtroom and during the conversation Atticus is using positive politeness, that is, by asserting common ground. He builds a knowledge known by both sides, the speaker and the hearer. He comes up with a fact that the dump is closer than the woods. The point of Atticus’ question is why the victim did not scream to the people in the dump that is nearer than the woods, where her father was working. Atticus wants to show that the victim does not resist during the rape or probably there is another possibility, the victim wants the rape.

Another conversation that contains positive politeness is the utterance of Atticus toward the board of jury in the trial. The utterance is as follows:

**“Gentlemen,”** he was saying, “I shall be brief, but I would like to use my remaining time with you to remind you that this case is not a difficult one, it requires no minute sifting of complicated facts, but it does require you to be sure beyond all reasonable doubt as to the guilt of the defendant.

(Datum 26/PP3/193)

In the Atticus’ utterance above, he uses *in-group identity marker* in his speech. It is a way to minimize the threat to hearer’s positive face. The *In-Group Identity Marker* in the utterance above is “gentlemen”. The word ‘gentlemen’ here refers to a group of people who sit together as jury in a trial. By saying “gentlemen”, Atticus is not only minimize the threat but also throw his honor to the board of jury.

#### d. Give or Ask for Reasons

*Give or ask for reasons* can also be the realization of positive politeness strategy. Atticus often uses this type of realization during the trial in the courtroom and there are 4 data found in the novel.

The first evidence of *give or ask for reasons* as a politeness strategy lies in the following conversation between Atticus and Mayella. The conversation is as follows:

**“Yes, don’t you know anyone near your age, or older, or younger? Boys and girls? Just ordinary friends?”**

Mayella’s hostility, which had subsided to grudging neutrality, flared again. “You makin’ funo’ meagin, Mr. Finch?”

(Datum 9/PP5/185)

Atticus’ utterance above contains positive politeness strategy. It is seen in Atticus’ action in giving and asking for reason. In the utterance above, Atticus gives reason that a girl of the hearer’s age usually has friends of the same age. The reason is used to minimize the threat to Mayella. He knows that Mayella should have friends, but the witness examination forces him to ask the question and to ease her, Atticus uses positive politeness. He purposively give reasons that young girls should have friends so that the jury and the judge listen to her answer. Atticus is already knows that Mayella does not have any friend, except her father.

More example of the realization of the positive politeness strategy lies in the following conversation.

**“We’ve had a good visit, Miss Mayella, and now I guess we’d better get to the case. You say you asked Tom Robinson to come chop up a— what was it?”**

(Datum 11/PP5/186)

Atticus in the conversation above uses positive politeness strategy. It can be seen from his action in giving reason before he asks Mayella, the hearer, to go through the examination process during the trial. The reason he presents is that they have gone so far and so well during the trial and Atticus try to direct the witness to go deeper on the case by stepping to the next question. The positive politeness strategy that Atticus used eases Mayella, as the victim and the witness, to get into the case.

The following conversation also contains positive politeness strategy of giving or asking for reasons.

**“All right, why didn’t you run?”**  
**“I tried...”**  
**“Tried to? What kept you from it?”**

(Datum 17/PP5/189)

The datum above shows the conversation between Atticus and Mayella. As a lawyer, Atticus is questioning Mayella, the victim of the crime to find facts which can help the judge to give a just decision over the case. During his questioning, Atticus often uses positive politeness strategy, one of them is positive politeness of giving and asking reasons. In his utterances when he asking Mayella, Atticus asks for reason why Mayella did not run when she knew that someone will rape her. Atticus is convinced that the victim does not

run away from the crime because she does not want to. Atticus knows that the victim intentionally stays during the crime because she wants it happens to her. This realization is important to show the jury and the judge what really happened during the rape and also to ease the witness in answering the question.

### 3. Negative Politeness Strategy

The next is *Negative Politeness Strategy*. Negative politeness strategy is oriented towards the hearer's negative face and it emphasizes avoidance of imposition/burden on the hearer. There are 8 data of *Negative Politeness Strategy*. They are as follows:

#### a. Be Conventionally Indirect

Being conventionally indirect is another way to do politeness strategy. It is a negative politeness strategy that is intended to avoid burden to the hearer. From the novel, there are 4 data found for this type of realization. The example of being conventionally indirect can be seen below.

**“Will you write your name and show us?”**

“I most positively will. How do you think I sign my relief checks?”

(Datum 4/NP1/179)

The conversation is between Atticus and Mr. Ewell. Atticus in the conversation above is using negative politeness strategy. He wants to avoid giving burden by using indirectness. The bolded sentence in the conversation

above contains indirectness. By saying such sentence, Atticus indirectly wants to test the hearer whether he can write or not. In the novel, what Atticus wants to know is whether the witness is a right-handed or left-handed man, because it is very important for the trial. By using the politeness strategy, Atticus wants to give evidence to the judge and jury that the victim's father is a left-handed person. The fact is crucially important because the victim get bruises on her right side of her face, which means that the person hits her must be left-handed one.

Another example of indirectness is in Atticus' utterance below. It is the conversation between Atticus and Mr. Ewell.

**“You do?”** asked Atticus mildly. “I just want to make sure.”

(Datum 3/NP1/178)

Atticus' utterance contains negative politeness strategy. The sentence “You do?” is the sign of indirectness. By using the sentence Atticus is indirectly showing his disbelief toward the Ewell's utterances. By using the negative politeness, the witnesses will have fewer burdens.

Atticus's utterance of being conventionally indirect is also seen in the following question. Atticus asks Mr. Ewell if he can write or not. The utterance is as follows:

**“Mr. Ewell, can you read and write?”**

(Datum 5/NP1/179)



The above conversation is the conversation between Atticus and Ewell, the victim's father. During the conversation, Atticus is using negative politeness, that is, being conventionally indirect. The purpose of the strategy is to avoid burden to the hearer. In the conversation, Atticus is using negative politeness strategy by being conventionally indirect so that the hearer can answer the question without burden and hesitation. Since Atticus does not know whether MrEwell can write or not, he uses the strategy so that any answer Ewell gives will not embarrass him.

**b. Do not assume Willingness to Comply, UseQuestion, Hedge and Subjunctive**

Negative politeness can be done by *showing do not assume willingness to comply, use question, hedge and subjunctive*. There are only 2 data found for this type of realization, they are as follows.

“Just a minute, sir,” said Atticus genially. **“Could I ask you a question or two?”**

(Datum 1/NP2/177)

Atticus' utterance above contains negative politeness strategy. He uses question and hedging because he does not assume willingness of the hearer to comply. The bolded sentence shows the hedging to minimize the threat toward the speaker. He minimizes the threat so that the hearer will have an easier way to choose whether he will approve the request or not. Moreover, Atticus is also not convinced thatwhether he asks one, two, or more questions to the hearer.

Similarly, the following conversation also contains assumptions about the lack of willingness to comply.

“That’s fine,” said Atticus. “**There’re only a few more**. Miss Mayella, not to be tedious, you’ve testified that the defendant hit you, grabbed you around the neck, choked you, and took advantage of you. I want you to be sure you have the right man. Will you identify the man who raped you?”

(Datum 7/NP2/188)

Atticus’s utterance above contains negative politeness, that is, hedging because Atticus does not assume willingness to comply from the hearer. The bolded sentence shows the hedging that Atticus uses to avoid burden to the hearer. Using the phrase “only a few more”, Atticus implies that he will only ask few more questions and hopes that the hearer answers them. By doing so, the hearer has freedom to answer the request with yes or no. Unfortunately, there is no evidence of hedging, the use of question and subjunctive as the realization of negative politeness strategy.

### **c.Impersonalize the Speaker and the Hearer and State the FTA as General Rules and Avoid the Pronouns I and You**

Negative Politeness Strategy is also realized in another way such as *impersonalizing the speaker and the hearer and stating the Face-Threatening Act as general rules and avoid the pronouns I and you*. However, the researcher only finds one evidence, that is, stating the face-threatening act as an instance of general rule. The conversation in which the realization exists is as follows:

“Now,” said Atticus, “**Miss Mayella, you’ve testified** that the defendant choked and beat you—you didn’t say that he sneaked up behind you and knocked you cold, but you turned around and there he was—” Atticus was back behind his table, and he emphasized his words by tapping his knuckles on it. “—do you wish to reconsider any of your testimony?”

(Datum 8/NP5/189)

Atticus uses negative politeness by stating the *face-threatening act* as a general rule. In the sentence above, the general rule is the action of giving testimony in front of the trial and under the vow. It is a rule that one should be honest in giving testimony in front of the judge and the jury. Atticus states the face-threatening act as the general rule to minimize the threat to the face so that the witness has to answer properly and she will not be embarrassed.

#### **d. Nominalize to Distance the Actor and Add Formality**

Atticus also uses negative politeness to *nominalize to distance the actor and to add formality*. There is only one datum for this type of realization as follows:

**“Tom, you’re sworn to tell the whole truth. Will you tell it?”**

Tom ran his hand nervously over his mouth.

“What happened after that?”

(Datum 9/NP6/196)

On the conversation above, Atticus uses the realization to emphasize avoidance of burden to Tom’s face. Atticus explains the ongoing situation that Tom has sworn to tell the truth in front of the trial. Whatever Tom will tell or not, he is under the protection of the law. The negative politeness eases Tom to tell all the truth he knows.

#### 4. Off Record Strategy

Off record strategy is also a politeness strategy that uses indirect languages to remove the speaker from the burden. There are 7 data of this politeness strategy in the novel.

##### a. Give hints and association clues or be incomplete with ellipsis

The researcher only finds two data of giving association clues. The conversation is as follows:

“Wait a minute, Sheriff,” said Atticus. **“Was it her left facing you or her left looking the same way you were?”**

Mr. Tate said, “Oh yes, that’d make it her right. It was her right eye, Mr. Finch. I remember now, she was bunged up on that side of her face...”

(Datum 1/OR1/170)

Atticus’ utterance above contains off record politeness strategy, that is, *giving clues to the hearer*. Atticus indirectly wants to say that a criminal who beats the victim is a left-handed person so it makes the wound in the right eye of the victim. Similarly, the following conversation also contains off-record strategy of giving association clues. The conversation is as follows:

“You seem sure enough that he choked you. All this time you were fighting back, remember? You ‘kicked and hollered as loud as you could.’ **Do you remember him beating you about the face?**”

(Datum 4/OR1/187)

The conversation is between Atticus and the victim. The conversation that happens in the trial is about Atticus interrogation toward Mayella, the victims of the raping crime. According to his knowledge, Atticus is very

convinced that there was not a raping crime, because the victim invites Tom to come to the house for helping her doing something. Atticus also believes that there the victim did not fight back the rapist until her father comes. So, Atticus is using off record politeness strategy, that is, giving association clues to draw some facts without hurting the victim or accusing her in open words.

#### **b. Assume, understate and overstate**

Off record politeness strategy can also be done by *assuming, understating and overstating*. It is used to avoid the speaker from being imposed. There are 5 data found in the novel related to these politeness strategies. The first example is the example of understating, It is as follows:

**“Except when he’s drinking?”** asked Atticus so gently that Mayella nodded.

(Datum 3/OR2/186)

The datum above is the conversation between Atticus, the lawyer and Mayella, the victim. Atticus draws confession from the victims about what is truly happened in her house that involves Tom and also her father. In the conversation above, Atticus asks Mayella about his father’s habits, that is, hitting her daughter when he was drunk. Atticus assumes that the bruises in Mayella faces is not because Tom but because his father. Atticus believes that after her father knows Mayella and Tom have sex, he gets angry and hits her after Tom runs away. Atticus uses negative politeness to ease the burden of the Mayella by using presuppose strategy.

Another realization of Off Record strategy is *understating*. The conversation that contains understate realization is as follows:

**“I mean, is he good to you,** is he easy to get along with?”  
 “He does tollable, ‘cept when—”  
 “Except when?”

(Datum 2/OR2/186)

Atticus’ utterance above contains off record strategy that is understating to hinder the speaker from being imposed. He does not directly accuse that “he” is cruel, but he understates it by asking question about the relation of the hearer and “he”. The speaker does not want to impose himself with the accusation.

The last realization of Off Record strategy is *Overstate*. Atticus conducts politeness by overstating his utterance. The conversation that contains the strategy is as follows:

**“Tom, what happened to you on the evening of November twenty-first of last year?”**

(Datum 6/OR2/195)

The datum above is the question from Atticus to Tom, the defendant. Atticus asks him about what happened during the crime which involving Tom and Mayella. On the quotation above, Atticus is overstating by asking the question in detail about the case. Instead of asking “what happened in that day in Ewell’s house” he also asks the date too. Atticus is using the off record strategy because he does not want to hurt Tom, who is accused of raping Mayella.

From the findings and the discussion, it can be concluded that Atticus employs four politeness strategies, namely bald on record strategy, positive politeness strategy, negative politeness strategy and off record strategy. As a lawyer, Atticus has to be polite to everyone, especially during a trial which is considered as an important and formal occasion. The most dominant politeness strategy used by Atticus is positive politeness strategy. The positive politeness strategy is mostly used when Atticus is talking to the victim, Mayella and her father, Mr. Ewell. He uses positive politeness strategy to reduce the embarrassment toward the hearers and also to avoid conflict because he wants to dig more information about the crime for the sake of justice. Moreover, Atticus does not know Mayella and her father well.

The lowest frequency of politeness strategy used is off-record strategy. Atticus uses off-record strategy when talking to Tom Robinson, the defendant and Mayella, the victim. The reason is that Atticus does not know them well, especially Tom, so that he needs to avoid imposition to the hearers and save their face.

## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS**

In this chapter, there are two main parts; they are conclusion and suggestions. The conclusion part presents the summary of the findings and discussion which are related to the objectives of the research. The suggestions part contains the suggestions that are addressed to future researchers and language learners.

#### **A. Conclusion**

The first conclusion of the research is about the type of politeness strategy that Atticus uses during the trial. Atticus uses all types of politeness strategy during the trial, namely bald on record strategy, positive politeness strategy, negative politeness strategy and off record strategy. From the data, there are 65 data about politeness strategies used by Atticus during the trial. They are divided into four types of politeness strategies; first, Bald on Record strategy has 24 data or 36.92%, Positive Politeness Strategy has 26 data or 40%, Negative Politeness strategy has 8 data or 12.31%, and Off Record strategy has 7 data or 10.77%. The highest frequency of occurrence is positive politeness with 40%, The reason behind this highest occurrence is that Atticus in the courtroom talks and has conversation with several people such as the victim, witnesses, the sheriff and also the judge. Therefore, he needs to use politeness strategy because some of those people are not familiar and close to him, such



as the victim and her father who sits as a witness. The lowest frequency of occurrence is the Off Record Strategy. Atticus uses the strategy mostly when talking to Mayella, the victim and also Tom, the defendant who are not too close to him, so he needs to use off record strategy.

The second conclusion of the research is about the realization of the politeness strategy. The highest frequency of realization of the Bald on Record politeness strategy is “showing great urgency, efficiency and task orientation” with 13 occurrences. The reason behind this high number of occurrence is because Atticus mostly talks to Sheriff who is also his close friend. Atticus uses the strategy to dig facts and story about the crime, so great urgency, efficiency and task orientation is crucial.

For the positive politeness strategy, the highest frequency of realization is “seeking agreement to talk about safe topics, avoiding disagreement and using a joke to put the hearer at ease” with 9 occurrences. The reason behind these occurrences is because Atticus uses it when talking to the victim of the raping. In order to dig facts of the crime without hurting the victim more, Atticus uses this realization. He seeks agreement in safe topic in order to get the information he needs.

For the negative politeness strategy, the highest frequency of realization is “being conventionally indirect” with 4 occurrences. The realization is to avoid burden to the hearer. Atticus mostly uses this realization when interrogating Mayella and her father about sensitive things and particular facts on the raping, so that he needs to avoid burden.

For the off record strategy, the highest frequency of realization is “Assuming, understating and overstating” with 5 occurrences. It is because Atticus often uses assumption, and also understatement and overstatement on his utterances during the trial. He uses such strategy because he needs to avoid imposition to the hearer and save their face.

## **B. Suggestions**

Here, the researcher would like to give some suggestions for other researchers and student of english department dealing with the use of politeness strategies. The explanations are as follows:

### **1. For Other Researchers**

The first suggestion is presented for other researchers who are interested in pragmatics. The researcher encourages other researchers to have a better analysis dealing with the use of politeness strategies either it is carried out on a similar or different object.

### **2. For Student of English Department**

This research can be used as another reference for the students of English Study Program who want to conduct research on pragmatics, particularly based on the theory of politeness strategies in court.

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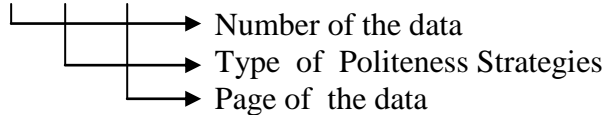
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# Appendix A : Bald on Record Strategy by the Main Character in Lee's *To Kill A Mockingbird*

## NOTES

: 1/BR 3/169



- BR 1 : Show great urgency, efficiency and task orientation  
 BR 2 : Show little or no desire to maintain someone's face  
 BR 3 : Do the FTA for the interest of the hearer  
 BR 4 : Welcome  
 BR 5 : Offer something

Code	Utterances	Realization of the Strategy	Explanation
1/BR3/169	<p><b>“Did you call a doctor, Sheriff? Did anybody call a doctor?”</b> asked Atticus.</p> <p>“No sir,” said Mr. Tate.</p>	Do the FTA for the interest of the hearer	The speaker, Atticus is doing bald on record politeness strategy for the sake of the hearer. He does not try to minimize the threat because it is for the hearer’s benefit. In the conversation, calling a doctor is one of sheriff’s task when he arrives at the scene of a crime. So, Atticus is asking him if he called a doctor when he came to the scene of the crime. He reminds the sheriff about his job.
2/BR2/170	<p><b>“Why not?”</b> There was an edge to Atticus’s voice.</p> <p>“Well I can tell you why I didn’t. It wasn’t necessary, Mr. Finch. She was mighty banged up. Something sho‘ happened, it was obvious.”</p>	Speak as if great efficiency is necessary	In the conversation, Atticus is doing bald on record strategy by speaking as if great efficiency is needed. Atticus does not try to minimize the threat and he only says ‘Why not?’ because he needs an efficient answer from the hearer about what was going on.
4/BR1/170	<p><b>“Sheriff,”</b> Atticus was saying, “you say she was mighty banged up. In what way?”</p> <p>“Well—”</p>	Speak as if great efficiency is necessary	<p>Atticus as S wants to ask something to H and he wants to convey it in an efficient manner. S demand an efficient utterance by calling H’s to attract his attention and to focus what S will say.</p> <p>The context of the conversation is in the trial. S is the lawyer and H is the witness and he is also the local sheriff. In a court,</p>

			lawyer is higher than a witness and he is also a friend of the H, so the bald of record is used because S has no intention to save H's face. By calling the name or status of H, S delivers his aim efficiently because H puts attention only to him.
5/BR2/170	<p><b>“Just describe her injuries, Heck.”</b></p> <p>“Well, she was beaten around the head. There was already bruises comin' on her arms, and it happened about thirty minutes before.</p>	Show little or no desire to maintain someone's face	<p>The conversation is between Atticus the speaker and someone called “Heck”. Heck is the local sheriff and he is the one who takes care of the case Atticus is handling. In the utterances above, Atticus is showing no desire to maintain Heck's face. In the conversation above, Atticus gives command to Heck to describe the injuries of the victims and not to talk something else. It is probably because Heck is talking something else and that Atticus get a little angry.</p> <p>Atticus has no desire to minimize the threat to the hearer because he is in the higher position. He is the lawyer and Heck is the sheriff that becomes the witness of the criminal case in the court.</p>
6/BR1/170	<p><b>“How do you know?”</b></p> <p>Mr. Tate grinned. “Sorry, that's what they said. Anyway, she was pretty bruised up when I got there, and she had a black eye comin'.”</p>	Show task-orientation	<p>Atticus in the conversation is doing bald on record politeness strategy by showing task orientation in his speech. In the conversation, he simply says “how do you know?” it shows task orientation. Atticus wants the hearer to explain what he knows.</p>
7/BR1/170	<p><b>“Which eye?”</b></p> <p>Mr. Tate blinked and ran his hands through his hair. “Let's see,” he said softly, then he looked at Atticus as if he considered the question childish. <b>“Can't you remember?”</b> Atticus asked.</p>	Speak as if great efficiency is necessary	<p>Atticus in the conversation is showing bald on record strategy by speaking as if great efficiency is necessary. He does not try to minimize the threat and simply says ‘which eye?’ Atticus wants to get efficient answer for his question.</p>

8/BR1/171	<p><b>“Sheriff, please repeat what you said.”</b></p> <p>“It was her right eye, I said.”</p> <p>“No...” Atticus walked to the court reporter’s desk and bent down to the furiously scribbling hand.</p>	Show task orientation	<p>In the conversation Atticus is doing bald on record politeness strategy. He speaks as if great efficiency is necessary. Here, Atticus is asking the sheriff to repeat what he has said just now. Atticus wants an efficient action, that is the sheriff repeats what he has said, not the other things.</p>
9/BR2/171	<p>Atticus looked up at Mr. Tate.</p> <p><b>“Which side again, Heck?”</b></p> <p>“The right side, Mr. Finch, but she had more bruises—you wanta hear about ‘em?”</p>	Show little or no desire to maintain someone's face	<p>In the conversation Atticus is showing no desire to maintain the hearer’s face. It can be seen by calling the hearer by his real name “Heck”</p>
10/BR1/171	<p><b>“Just answer the question yes or no, please, Sheriff,”</b> said Atticus dryly, and Mr. Tate fell silent.</p>	Show task-orientation	<p>Atticus in this conversation is showing task orientation. He does not try to maintain the face of the hearer because Atticus wants the hearer to answer the question by yes or no.</p>
11BR3/178	<p><b>“Mr. Ewell, you heard the sheriff’s testimony, didn’t you?”</b></p> <p>“How’s that?”</p>	Do the FTA for the interest of the hearer	<p>In the conversation, Atticus is doing bald on record strategy. He do the FTA for the sake of the hearer. In the conversation, Atticus reminds Ewell about the sheriff’s testimony that could solve the crime to his daughter. It is the benefit for the hearer.</p>
12/BR2/178	<p><b>“I’ll repeat the question,”</b> said Atticus. “Can you read and write?”</p> <p>“I most positively can.”</p>	Show little or no desire to maintain someone's face	<p>Atticus is showing little or no desire to maintain the hearer face. It can be seen from his sentence that sound rather impolite and shows a tone of an angry man. The sentence “ I’ll repeat the question” shows that he has once or twice asked the same question but he does not get a satisfied answer. Now he gets a little angry in asking the same question for the third times and he demanded an answer.</p> <p>His desire not to maintain the hearer face is also supported by his position in the court. During a trial, a lawyer is higher than the witness, suspect and a victim. Atticus is probably asking the victim, the suspect or the witness, so that he is in a higher position</p>

			and he does not need to maintain their face.
13/BR3/184	<b>“So you did, so you did, ma’am. You’ll have to bear with me, Miss Mayella, I’m getting along and can’t remember as well as I used to.</b>	Do the FTA for the interest of the hearer	Atticus does the FTA in the interest of his hearer, miss Mayella. In the utterance above, Atticus is flatter and praise Mayella for doing the right things. The quotation above is when Mayella tells Atticus and the jury in the court about what has happened in her home. Mayella faces a hard time retelling what she has experienced, when she was raped by a black man. Atticus gives her spirit to stay strong until the trial is over.
14/BR2/185	<b>“You the eldest? The oldest?”</b> “Yes.”	Show little or no desire to maintain someone's face	Atticus in this conversation is showing no desire to minimize the threat toward the hearer. In the conversation, he asks about the age, instead of using “are you the oldest?” or “how old are you?” he simply says “you the eldest the oldest?”
15/BR2/185	<b>“How long has your mother been dead?”</b> “Don’t know—long time.”	Show little or no desire to maintain someone's face	From this conversation, it can be seen that Atticus does not have desire to maintain the face of the hearer. He simply asks “how long has your mother been dead”, plainly without “sorry” or any other excuse words that showing politeness.
16/BR3/186	<b>“Was Tom Robinson well known to you?”</b> “Whaddya mean?”	Do the FTA for the interest of the hearer	In the conversation, Atticus is doing the FTA for the hearer’s benefits. He asks the hearer if she knows Tom Robinson. In fact Atticus knows that the hearer knows Tom. But he says the question, instead of an accusation to ease the hearer to answer.
17/BR1/188	Atticus said, <b>“Is this the man who raped you?”</b> “It most certainly is.”	Show great urgency or desperation	Speaker is showing urgency of knowing whether the man he is pointing out is the man that rapes H or not. Atticus as a lawyer wants to make sure that “this man” is the rapist and not somebody else, so that the trial process can be continued directly.  Atticus as the speaker shows bald on record strategy, because he does not need to minimize the threat to the hearer. He is the lawyer, the person who is in charge of questioning the witnesses and the victims in front of the judge and the law.



18/BR1/188	Atticus's next question was one word long. <b>"How?"</b>	Speak as if great efficiency is necessary	Atticus in the conversation is speaking as if great efficiency is needed. He simply asks the question in one word long "How?".
19/BR1/193	<b>"Whose field?"</b> "I picks for Mr. Link Deas."	Speak as if great efficiency is necessary	Atticus is doing ball on record strategy, it is seen in his speech that need great efficiency. Atticus asks the hearer "whose field" because he wants to know that the hearer does at the field before the crime happens.
20/BR1/193	<b>"When did she ask you to chop up the—the chiffarobe?"</b> "Mr. Finch, it was way last spring."	Do the FTA for the interest of the hearer	In the conversation, In the conversation, Atticus is doing bald on record strategy. He does the FTA for the sake of the hearer.
21/BR1/194	<b>"Would Miss Mayella talk to you?"</b> "Yes sir, she talked to me."	Speak as if great efficiency is necessary	In the conversation, Atticus is speaking as if great efficiency is needed. Atticus is asking the hearer if Mayella talks to the hearer and he wants an efficient answer, so he makes the question into yes or no.
22/BR1/197	<b>"Tom, did you rape MayellaEwell?"</b> "I did not, suh." <b>"Did you harm her in any way?"</b> "I did not, suh." <b>"Did you resist her advances?"</b> "Mr. Finch, I tried. I tried to 'thoutbein' ugly to her. I didn't wanta be ugly, I didn't wantapush her or nothin'."	Speak as if great efficiency is necessary	In the conversation, Atticus is speaking as if great efficiency is needed. To get efficient answer, Atticus conveys his question in short phrases that can be answered by yes or no.
23/BR1/197	<b>"Tom, go back once more to Mr. Ewell," said Atticus.</b> "Did he say anything to you?" "Not anything, suh. He mighta	Speak as if great efficiency is necessary	In the conversation, Atticus is speaking as if great efficiency is needed. To get an efficient answer, Atticus is directing the hearer toward Mr. Ewell before he asks questions about him. By doing so, he hopes that the hearer answers efficiently.

	said somethin', but I weren't there—"		
24/BR3/197	<b>"What you did hear, who was he talking to?"</b> "Mr. Finch, he were talking' and looking' at Miss Mayella."	Do the FTA for the interest of the hearer	Atticus in the conversation is doing the FTA for the interest of the hearer. The hearer is the defendant of the raping crime and he asks him that he knows what MrEwell does to Mayella.
	<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	

## Appendix B : Positive Politeness Strategy by the Main Character in Lee's *To Kill A Mockingbird* Novel

- PP 1 : Notice, exaggerate and intensify H's interest, sympathy, wants, and approval  
 PP 2 : Seek agreement to talk about safe topics, avoid disagreement and use a joke to put the hearer at ease  
 PP 3 : Assert knowledge of, reciprocal exchange, common ground, use in group identity, and concern for hearer's wants, give gifts, and be optimistic that H wants what S wants  
 PP 4 : Offer, promise  
 PP 5 : Give or ask for reasons

Code	Utterances	Realization of the Strategy	Explanation
1/PP1/177	<p>"Mr. Ewell," Atticus began, "<b>folks were doing a lot of running that night. Let's see, you say you ran to the house, you ran to the window, you ran inside, you ran to Mayella, you ran for Mr. Tate. Did you, during all this running, run for a doctor?</b>"</p> <p>"Wasn't no need to. I seen what happened."</p>	Give gifts to H (goods, sympathy, understanding, cooperation)	Atticus is doing positive politeness strategy by giving gifts to H. H gives sympathy by providing fact that the night of the raping of Mayella, everybody is in chaos because they never have such case in their town. The fact eases the H and to save his face.
3/PP2/178	<p>"<b>Mr. Tate testified that her right eye was lackened, that she was beaten around the—</b>"</p> <p>"Oh yeah," said the witness. "I hold with everything Tate said."</p>	Seek agreement to talk about safe topics	Atticus' utterance shows positive politeness. It is seen from the way Atticus seeks agreement to talk about safe topic when talking to the witness. Seeking agreement to talk about safe topic is useful to minimize the threat to H's positive face. Atticus is trying to be the same side as the hearer by presenting testimony that has been made by Mr Tate. Both of them hear the testimony. Atticus just want to make sure that the witness has the same opinion and perception as he is.

4/PP3/179	“You heard it again, Mr. Ewell. <b>Do you have anything to add to it? Do you agree with the sheriff?</b> ”	Be optimistic that the hearer wants what the speaker wants	The speaker is doing positive politeness by being optimistic that the hearer is listening to the sheriff’s testimony, the same thing that they hear together. S even asks if Mr. Ewell wants to add something.
5/PP3/179	Judge Taylor was about to speak but Atticus said, “ <b>Judge, if you’ll allow the question plus another one you’ll soon see.</b> ”	Assert reciprocal exchange or tit for tat	Atticus’ utterance contains positive politeness to minimize the threat toward H’s positive face. It can be indicated by the use of reciprocal exchange. The bolded sentence is the sign of reciprocal exchange that the speaker promises. He says that he will show something if the judge allows him to ask more questions to the witness.
6/PP2/184	I might ask you things you’ve already said before, <b>but you’ll give me an answer, won’t you? Good.</b> ”	Avoid disagreement	Speaker is doing a positive politeness by avoiding disagreement. He tries to avoid something that can cause dispute by saying that he will ask the same thing that the hearer had said before and make sure H will answer it.
7/PP1/184	“You say you’re nineteen,” Atticus resumed. “ <b>How many sisters and brothers have you?</b> ”	Notice and attend to H’s interests, wants, needs, goods, etc	The utterance contains positive politeness strategy, that is notice and attend to the hearer’s age. It is the Atticus strategy to attend the hearer quality as a nineteen year old girl. This positive politeness is to minimize the threat to the hearer because in the next past, Atticus is asking how many sisters and brother do the H has. It is necessary because in the novel, Atticus knows that the hearer, Mayella does not have brother and sister, and even friends. So, this politeness strategy is used to ease the hearer to answer the question from the speaker.
8/PP1/185	“Miss Mayella,” said Atticus, in spite of himself, “ <b>a nineteen-year-old girl like you must have friends. Who are your friends?</b> ” The witness frowned as if puzzled.	Exaggerate (interest, approval, sympathy with H	Atticus’ utterance shows a positive politeness strategy by exaggerating interest and sympathy to the hearer, miss Mayella. In several utterances in the novel during the trial Atticus keeps mentioning that Mayella is a nineteen-year-old girl. He keeps mentioning the things because he wants to minimize the threat to

	“Friends?”		the hearer before he asks for more things from her. From the story of the novel, everyone knows that Mayella does not have friends and siblings. Exaggerating the sympathy and interest minimizes the threat for the hearer to answer the question from the speaker.
9/PP5/185	<p><b>“Yes, don’t you know anyone near your age, or older, or younger? Boys and girls? Just ordinary friends?”</b></p> <p>Mayella’s hostility, which had subsided to grudging neutrality, flared again. “You makin’ funo’ meagin, Mr. Finch?”</p>	Give or ask for reasons	Atticus’ utterance contains positive politeness strategy. It is seen by the Atticus action in giving and asking for reason. In the utterance above, Atticus gives reason that a girl at the hearer’s age usually has friends at the same age. The reason is used to minimize the threat to H’s positive face. He knows that Mayella should have friends, but the witness examination forces him to ask the question and to ease her, Atticus uses the positive politeness.
10/PP1/186	<p><b>“Do you love your father, Miss Mayella?” was his next.</b></p> <p>“Love him, whatcha mean?”</p>	Exaggerate (interest, approval, sympathy with H	Atticus is doing positive politeness by exaggerating his sympathy. He asks if the hearer love her father. Actually he doesn’t care about the relationship but he need confession for the trial in the court.
11/PP5/186	<p><b>“We’ve had a good visit, Miss Mayela, and now I guess we’d better get to the case.</b> You say you asked Tom Robinson to come chop up a—what was it?”</p>	Give or ask for reasons	Atticus in the conversation above uses positive politeness strategy. It can be seen from his action in giving reason before he asks Mayella, the hearer, to go through the examination process during the trial. The reason he presents is that they have gone so far and so well during the trial and Atticus try to direct the witness to go deeper on the case by stepping to the next question. The poitive politeness strategy that Atticus used eases Mayella, as the victim and the witness, to get into the case.
12/PP2/187	<p>“You say ‘he caught me and choked me and took advantage of me’—<b>is that right?</b>”</p>	Avoid disagreement	In this conversation, Atticus is doing positive politeness by avoiding disagreement with the hearer. He present some facts that is undeniable by the hearer. The fact was previously said by the H so that S only need confirmation.

14/PP2/187	<p>“Do you remember him beating you about the face?”</p> <p>“No, I don’t recollect if he hit me. <b>I mean yes I do, he hit me.</b>”</p>	Seek agreement in safe topics	Atticus is doing positive politeness by seeking agreements in safe topic. He asks about something that he believes the witness had experienced before. He asks the questions twice just to make sure that the H answers the question.
15/PP1/189	<p><b>“You testified that you turned around and there he was. He choked you then?”</b></p> <p>“Yes.”</p> <p><b>“Then he released your throat and hit you?”</b></p> <p>“I said he did.”</p>	Intensify interest to the hearer in the speaker’s contribution	Atticus is doing positive politeness by intensify interest to the hearer in the speaker’s contribution. Atticus attracts the hearer by presenting facts about the crime that the hearer cannot deny. He makes the hearer approves what he says.
16/PP3/189	<p><b>“All right. He choked you, he hit you, then he raped you, that right?”</b></p> <p><b>“It most certainly is.”</b></p>	Presuppose, raise, and assert common ground	Atticus is doing positive politeness by asserting common ground by presenting facts that both of them know it to be true.
17/PP5/189	<p><b>“All right, why didn’t you run?”</b></p> <p>“I tried...”</p> <p>“Tried to? What kept you from it?”</p>	Give or ask for reasons	Atticus is doing politeness strategy by asking for reason. He asks why Hearer runs.
18/PP3/190	<p>“Then why didn’t the other children hear you? Where were they? At the dump?”</p> <p><b>“Where were they?”</b></p>	Presuppose, raise, and assert common ground	Atticus is doing positive politeness by presupposing common ground. He creates the ground for his question to the hearer. He is wonder why the other children should have heard her scream.
19/PP3/190	<p><b>“Why didn’t your screams make them come running? The dump’s closer than the woods, isn’t it?”</b></p>	Presuppose, raise, and assert common ground	Atticus conducts positive politeness by asserting a common ground. He says that if the victim screams, someone will come in second, but the victim does not scream.

20/PP2/190	<b>“Or didn’t you scream until you saw your father in the window? You didn’t think to scream until then, did you?”</b>	Seek agreement in safe topics	The positive politeness in this conversation is by seeking agreement in safe topic. The speaker seeks agreement by presenting fact that the victim does not scream until she saw her father in the window.
21/PP2/190	<b>“Did you scream first at your father instead of at Tom Robinson? Was that it?”</b>	Seek agreement in safe topics	Another positive politeness by seeking agreement in safe topic. Atticus is revealing a fact that the victim is screaming during the raping because she sees her father and not because she is raped. In short, Atticus is accusing that the victim is enjoying the rape.
22/PP2/190	“What did your father see in the window, the crime of rape or the best defense to it? <b>Why don’t you tell the truth, child, didn’t Bob Ewell beat you up?”</b>	Avoid disagreement	To conduct positive politeness, Atticus tries to avoid disagreement. He wants to say that the victim is lying to the trial but he conveys it by saying that the scene that the victim tells is nonsense. She hides fact that her father beats her after the raping.
23/PP1/193	“It must have been disorderly,” said Atticus. “What did it consist of?” <b>“Got in a fight with another man, he tried to cut me.”</b>	Notice and attend to H’s interests, wants, needs, goods, etc	Another positive politeness by Atticus is when he is asking the defendant in the trial. Atticus is showing his interest and sympathy toward him by asking him how the defendant get wounded and lost his hand.
24/PP2/193	“You say you had to pass the Ewell place to get to and from work. <b>Is there any other way to go?”</b> “No suh, none’s I know of.”	Seek agreement in safe topics	In the conversation, Atticus is doing a positive politeness by seeking agreement in safe topics. He brings back the fact that H has said before, that is about his activity passing Ewell’s property everyday, and then Atticus asks if there is another way to go.
25/PP5/193	<b>“Why did you go inside the fence lots of times?”</b> <b>Tom Robinson’s forehead relaxed.</b> “She’d call me in, suh. Seemed like every time I passed by	Give or ask for reasons	The positive politeness in this conversation is done by Atticus by asking for reasons why the hearer goes inside the fence for many times. By asking the reason, Atticus is reducing the threat toward the hearer.

	yonder she'd have some little somethin' for me to do—choppin' kindlin', totin' water for her. She watered them red flowers every day—		
26/PP3/193	<b>“Gentlemen,”</b> he was saying, “I shall be brief, but I would like to use my remaining time with you to remind you that this case is not a difficult one, it requires no minute sifting of complicated facts, but it does require you to be sure beyond all reasonable doubt as to the guilt of the defendant.	Use in-group identity markers in speech	Atticus' utterance is using positive politeness strategy. He uses in-group identity marker in his speech. It is a way to minimize the threat to H's positive face. The in-group identity marker in the utterance in table 20 above is “gentlemen”. The word ‘gentlemen’ here refers to a group of people that sits together as jury in a trial.
	<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	



**AppendixC : Negative Politeness Strategy by the Main Character in Lee's *To Kill A Mockingbird***

- NP 1 : Be conventionally indirect  
 NP 2 : Do not assume willingness to comply, use question, hedge and subjunctive  
 NP 3 : Give deference and minimize the imposition  
 NP 4 : Apologies  
 NP 5 : Impersonalize the speaker and the hearer and state the FTA, avoid the pronouns I and you  
 NP 6 : Nominalize to distance the actor and add formality  
 NP 7 : Go on record as incurring a debt, or as not indebteding

Code	Utterances	Realization of the Strategy	Explanation
1/NP2/177	"Just a minute, sir," said Atticus genially. <b>"Could I ask you a question or two?"</b>	Do not assume willingness to comply, use question and hedge	Atticus' utterance contains negative politeness strategy. He uses question and hedging because he does not assume willingness of the hearer to comply. The bolded sentence shows the hedging to minimize the threat toward the speaker. He minimizes the threat so that the hearer will have easier way to choose whether he will comply the request or not.
2/NP1/178	<b>"Do you agree with his description of Mayella's injuries?"</b> "How's that?"	Be conventionally indirect	The S is using negative politeness strategy. He is conventionally indirect about asking the H. He knows about the condition of Mayella after the raping action. Atticus does not asking directly by showing the fact, but he uses someone else description about Mayella's injuries
3/NP1/178	<b>"You do?"</b> asked Atticus mildly. "I just want to make sure."	Be conventionally indirect	Atticus' utterance contains negative politeness strategy. The sentence "You do?" is the sign of indirectness. By using the sentence Atticus is indirectly showing his disbelief toward the Ewell's utterances. By using the negative politeness, the witnesses will have fewer burdens.

4/NP1/179	<p><b>“Will you write your name and show us?”</b></p> <p>“ I most positively will. How do you think I sign my relief checks?”</p>	Be conventionally indirect	Atticus is using negative politeness strategy. He wants to avoid giving burden by using indirectness. The bolded sentence contains the indirectness. By saying such sentence, Atticus indirectly wants to test the hearer whether he can write or not. In the novel, what Atticus wants to know is whether the witness is right handed or left handed man, because it is very important for the trial.
5/NP1/179	<p><b>“Mr. Ewell, can you Read and write?”</b></p>	Be conventionally indirect	The speaker, Atticus, is conventionally indirect about what he wants to say. By asking if Ewell can read and write, he wants to know whether Ewell is right or left handed person.
6/NP1/186	<p><b>“Does he ever go after you?”</b></p> <p>“How you mean?”</p> <p>“When he’s—riled, has he ever beaten you?”</p>	Be conventionall y indirect	Atticus is using negative politeness strategy. He wants to avoid giving burden by using indirectness. Atticus wants to know whether “he” is a cruel man or not, but instead of asking it directly, he only asks if “he” ever runs after Hearer.
7/NP2/188	<p>“That’s fine,” said Atticus.</p> <p><b>“There’re only a few more.</b> Miss Mayella, not to be tedious, you’ve testified that the defendant hit you, grabbed you around the neck, choked you, and took advantage of you. I want you to be sure you have the right man. Will you identify the man who raped you?”</p>	Do not assume willingness to comply,use question and hedge	Atticus’s utterance contains negative politeness, that is hedging because Atticus does not assume willingness to comply from the hearer. The bolded sentence shows the hedging that Atticus uses to avoid burden to the hearer. By doing so, the hearer has freedom to answer the request with yes or no.
8/NP5/189	<p>“Now,” said Atticus, <b>“Miss Mayella, you’ve testified</b> that the defendant choked and beat you—you didn’t say that he sneaked up behind you and knocked you cold, but you turned around and there he was—” Atticus was back behind his table, and he</p>	State the FTA as an instance of a general rule	Atticus uses negative politeness by stating the FTA as general rule. In the sentence above, the general rule is the action of giving testimony in front of the trial and under the vow. It is a rule that one should be honest in giving testimony in front of the judge and the jury. Atticus state the FTA as the general rule to minimize the threat so that the witness has freedom to state her mind.

	emphasized his words by tapping his knuckles on it. “—do you wish to reconsider any of your testimony?”		
9/NP6/196	<p><b>“Tom, you’re sworn to tell the whole truth. Will you tell it?”</b></p> <p>Tom ran his hand nervously over his mouth.</p> <p>“What happened after that?”</p>	Nominalize to distance the actor and add formality	Atticus also uses negative politeness to nominalize the distance of the actor and add formality. It is used to emphasize avoidance of burden to H’s face. Atticus explains the ongoing situation that Tom is sworn to tell the truth in front of the trial. The negative politeness eases Tom to tell all the truth he knows.
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9</b>		

### Appendix D: Off Record Strategy by the Main Character in Lee's *To Kill A Mockingbird*

- OR 1 : Give hints and association clues or be incomplete with ellipsis  
 OR 2 : Assume, understate and overstate  
 OR 3 : Use tautologies, contradiction, metaphors, rhetorical question and be ambiguous  
 OR 4 : Be ironic  
 OR 5 : Over generalize utterances and displace H

Code	Utterances	Realization of the Strategy	Explanation
1/OR1/170	<p>“Wait a minute, Sheriff,” said Atticus. <b>“Was it her left facing you or her left looking the same way you were?”</b></p> <p>Mr. Tate said, “Oh yes, that’d make it her right. It was her right eye, Mr. Finch. I remember now, she was bunged up on that side of her face...”</p>	Give association clues	Atticus’ utterance in table above contains off record politeness strategy that is giving clues to the hearer. Atticus indirectly wants to say that criminal who beats the victim is left handed person so it makes the wound in the right eye of the victim.
2/OR2/186	<p><b>“I mean, is he good to you,</b> is he easy to get along with?”</p> <p>“He does tollable, ‘cept when—”</p> <p>“Except when?”</p>	Understate	Atticus’ utterance above contains off record strategy that is understated to hinder the speaker from being imposed. He does not directly accuse that “he” is cruel, but he understates it by asking question about the relation of the hearer and the “he”. The speaker does not want to impose himself with the accusation.
3/OR2/186	<p><b>“Except when he’s drinking?”</b></p> <p>asked Atticus so gently that Mayella nodded.</p>	Understate	Atticus is doing Off Record strategy by forcing Mayella to admit something that has become fact and everybody has knew it. It is about Mayella’s father that often beats her.

4/OR1/187	<p>“You seem sure enough that he choked you. All this time you were fighting back, remember? You ‘kicked and hollered as loud as you could.’ <b>Do you remember him beating you about the face?</b>”</p>	Give association clues	Speaker gives association clues to H. S indirectly conveys what he wants to say. In the utterance, H wants to say that S is a liar or maybe forgets something. The clues that S gives is the fact that someone chokes and fights the Hearer but the hearer seem like hiding something.
5/OR2/194	<p><b>“Did you ever,” Atticus interrupted my meditations, “at any time, go on the Ewell property—did you ever set foot on the Ewell property without an express invitation from one of them?”</b></p> <p>“No suh, Mr. Finch, I never did. I wouldn’t do that, suh.”</p>	Presuppose	Presuppose means assume or take as fact of something. By implicating something, S forces H to search for the relevance of the presupposed prior event. It is avoiding S from the burden. Atticus assumes that the H never trespasses Ewell’s property without an invitation from the people living in it.
6/OR2/195	<p><b>“Tom, what happened to you on the evening of November twenty-first of last year?”</b></p>	Overstate	Atticus is using Off record politeness strategy called Overstate. He puts higher points of the scale by asking something that H does in the most specific time.
7/OR2/209	<p><b>“You’ve been here all afternoon?</b> Go home with Calpurnia and get your supper—and stay home.”</p> <p>“Aw, Atticus, let us come back,” pleaded Jem. “Please let us hear the verdict, <i>please</i> sir.”</p>	Overstate	Atticus is using Off Record politeness strategy called overstates. Atticus is exaggerating that the hearer has been in the place for the all afternoon.
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	

## APPENDIX E

## SURAT PERNYATAAN TRIANGULASI

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, saya:

Nama : Fitria Nur Kiswandari, S.S

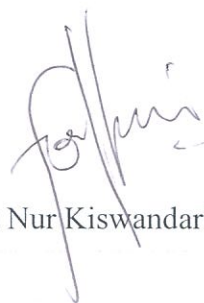
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dengan ini menyatakan telah melakukan triangulasi data sehubungan dengan analisis data yang dilakukan oleh mahasiswa yang bersangkutan dalam penelitian dengan judul "A Pragmatic Analysis of Politeness Strategies in Court Represented by the Main Character in Lee's *To Kill A Mockingbird*".

Demikian surat pernyataan ini dibuat untuk dapat digunakan sesuai dengan keperluan.

Yogyakarta, 16 Oktober 2015

Yang membuat pernyataan



Fitria Nur Kiswandari, S.S

## APPENDIX E

## SURAT PERNYATAAN TRIANGULASI

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, saya:

Nama : Rr. Kuweira Nur Pratiknyo

Pekerjaan : Mahasiswa


NIM : 11211141044

dengan ini menyatakan telah melakukan triangulasi data sehubungan dengan analisis data yang dilakukan oleh mahasiswa yang bersangkutan dalam penelitian dengan judul "A Pragmatic Analysis of Politeness Strategies in Court Represented by the Main Character in Lee's *To Kill A Mockingbird*".

Demikian surat pernyataan ini dibuat untuk dapat digunakan sesuai dengan keperluan.

Yogyakarta, 16 Oktober 2015

Yang membuat pernyataan



Rr. Kuweira Nur Pratiknyo